New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT PORTLAND, ME.

GRAND MASS MEETING.

THE SLAVERY ISSUE DISCUSSED.

Speeches by John P. Hale and other Prominent Men.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

A Mass Republican State Convention is now in session here, and about 1,000 people are present. Among the speakers are Senators JOHN P. HALE and BELL of New-Hampshire, WADE of Ohio, and B. F. BUTLER, Esq., of New-York.

The large number present led to an adjournment of the Convention from Deering Hall to a large grove near the city. Dr. NOURSE, of Bath, presided with fifteen Vice Presidents, representing the principal Counties of the State. Hon. B. F. BUTLER, of New-York, was not present from illness.

Hon. B. F. WADE, of Ohio, was the first speaker introduced.

He thought there was but one issue before the people and that was the question of American Slavery. It is the only one worthy of their consideration. He said the Whig party is not only dead, but it stinks. [illegible] the Republican movement [illegible] in favor of the Union, but would rather see it go to pieces than sacrifice the first principle of freedom. [illegible] He believed it was in no sort of danger from the puny arm of the South.

The President then read a letter from Hon. B. F. BUTLER, of New-York, of which the following is an extract:

"In regard to the objects of the Republican Convention which is to be held in your State, I am free to say, that, while I think it improper to interfere in any merely local questions, in respect to which the people of another State are divided, I have rejoiced and will rejoice in every demonstration of the popular sentiment in the Free States against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor of the restoration of that ordinance of freedom. The injustice and iniquity of that repeal should never be forgiven, nor should the people of the Free States rest satisfied with anything short of its renewal. If it cannot be restored in form of the statute book, it must be re-established in fact by the perpetual exclusion of Slavery [illegible] with the attributes of Free States. In laboring to accomplish this end, the Republicans of Maine are engaged in a good work. They have my hearty sympathies and my best wishes for their success."

[illegible], of Connecticut, was the next speaker. He was from the Democratic party. It was impossible to dissolve the Union. The South could not live over night with it dissolved. In alluding to the Administration of JACKSON, and that of PIERCE, he said the contrast sickened him, and he would not dwell upon it. He was severe upon the Administration and its supporters, and was enthusiastically cheered throughout.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, followed in a very amusing and sarcastic speech, in which the Slave power came in for a severe lashing.

At the close of Mr. HALE's remarks, Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, presented a series, declaring it to be the opinion of the Republican party that Kansas should be permitted [illegible] the present crisis that the Constitution is in favor of the doctrine of impartial government—that Congress is false to its trust until it abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia; that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, and ought to be immediately and unconditionally repealed; that it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit the introduction of new Slave States—that freedom to Nebraska and Kansas should be restored—that the Republican party accept the principles and policy which regard slavery sectional and freedom national.

The last resolution strongly recommends Governor MORRILL to the suffrages of the people for a reelection.

A resolution was demanded by the people on the subject of Temperance, and the Committee presented one, which, with the others, was adopted, declaring the perpetuation and execution of the Maine Law to be one of the fundamental principles of the Republican party of Maine.

Speeches were also made by Mr. STEVENS, of the *Temperance Journal*, and Mr. RICHMOND, a delegate to the recent Philadelphia Convention, endorsing the Republican movement.

A meeting was held this evening at Deering's Hall, at which Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, spoke.

The number of persons present at the meeting in the afternoon is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Interesting Concerning the Revolution.

Several Additional Battles Fought.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 8th inst.

The revolutionists were stated to be within four leagues of Vera Cruz.

The *Conducta*, from the city of Mexico, with a convoy of Government troops, had stopped at Puente Nacional, with a view of giving battle to the revolutionists.

Accounts are given of the triumphant march of General BLANCO in pursuit of the rebels, and his return to the Capital.

COMONFORT is represented to have been routed by Gen. MARQUEZ, in Tamaulipas.

In Michoacan quiet prevailed.

A band of revolutionists is said to have been destroyed near Morelia.

A severe norther had prevailed at Tampico, doing great damage to property, and causing some loss of life. Many vessels lost their deck-loads. The schooner *J. H. Hicks*, of New-Haven, was struck by lightning, and so badly damaged that she was subsequently condemned. The schooner *Mary Caroline* was wrecked.

The *Delta* has private letters from Mexico which state that arrests were being made daily in the City of Mexico, as many as sixty having been arrested on one day. Among the prisoners are two Americans.

A great conspiracy is said to have been discovered by the police while searching for criminals, in a convent which had been subjected to inquisition, and several priests were arrested.

Guanajuato it was rumored was in the hands of the revolutionists.

General BLANCO had gone out to fight COMONFORT, the revolutionary leader.

It was rumored at the latest moment that the Conducta which left Mexico on the 10th of July, for Vera Cruz, with $1,000,000, had been taken by the revolutionists. In the engagement which ensued, forty of the Government troops were killed, and of the remainder, 300 had gone over to ALVAREZ.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The steamer *Nautilus*, from Brownsville on the 9th, and Galveston on the 10th inst., has arrived here.

The *Delta's* correspondence contains an official account of VIDAURRI's capture of Saltillo, after two days' fighting. The Government troops were 1,500 strong, with five pieces of artillery. The Revolutionists lost thirty-eight men, while two-thirds of the Government troops were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The Revolutionists were in pursuit of the retreating army.

General WOLL had been reinforced at Matamoras from Tampico.

The force of the Revolutionists was 3,000, with eleven pieces of artillery, and they were under the command of Col. DUNCAN, late of the U. S. Army.

General WOLL had destroyed the suburbs of Matamoras, and many citizens had left for Brownsville.

The Revolutionists were sanguine of success.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 14—10 P. M.

The steamship *America*, is now over ten days out and about due at this port, but as yet nothing has been heard of her.

Fusion Movement in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

A meeting to initiate a fusion of the Anti-Administration feeling of this Commonwealth, with a new republican organization, is to be held at Chapman Hall, on Thursday morning. It promises great success. Some of the ablest men of the State will be present. The venerable SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, warmly sustains the project and will attend. Mr. ROCKWELL, late United States Senator, gives the movement his hearty approval. It is expected to receive the countenance and support of the leading spirits alike of the old Whig and Free-Soil parties, and of the modern Know-Nothing and Know-Something organizations. It also receives the approval of many former leaders in the Democratic party—such as Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, Ex-Governor BOUTWELL, Mr. BANKS, H. W. CUSHMAN and others. It is calculated that an organization perfected out of these various powerful elements will back up the Anti Nebraska sentiment of the State, by at least eighty thousand if not one hundred thousand votes.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

A deed of lease of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for fifteen years, was executed at St. Louis yesterday, to Capt. GEORGE W. JENKS. The lease conveys all the real estate, tenements, road tracks, bridges, rolling stock, whatsoever of the Company, with the right to collect all tolls, income, profits, &c. Capt. JENKS, the lessee, agrees to pay interest on the first and second mortgage bonds during the continuance of the lease, keep the road in good condition and repair; expend within the next five years five hundred thousand dollars, increasing the rolling stock and general facilities to operate the road, so as to accommodate all public demands; pay the Company twenty-five thousand dollars per annum after the expiration of the first five years of the lease, and surrender all to the hands of the Company at the end of fifteen years. The road will be put in motion as soon as the indebtedness along the line is paid off.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Whig Convention of Allegheny County met to-day and resolved to make no nominations, as such action would be construed [illegible] Know-Nothings. They also resolved that as the offers of fusion with the Democratic party were rejected the Whigs would now cooperate with the Republican movement. Eight delegates were appointed to the Whig State Convention to meet at Harrisburg, on the 11th of September, and were recommended to favor the Republican organization. After the appointment of a County Committee, the Convention adjourned.

Republican Movement in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Meetings have been held here preliminary to the formation of a Republican Association, as an adjunct to the new Northern party. The platform, as proposed, is decidedly Free-Soil.

Secretary GUTHRIE has returned from Cape May. Secretary DOBBIN will return to his post about the 25th inst.

Our citizens are responding to the call for relief from the Gosport sufferers.

From Rio de Janeiro.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The ship *Grey Eagle*, from Rio de Janeiro, July 7, arrived here to-day. She brings no news of importance. When nineteen days out, she was within six days' sail from the Capes. The brig *Bonita*, from New-York, sailed on the 8th of July. The *Indicator*, from New-York, arrived on the 6th. The bark *Hamilton*, for Boston, and the brig *Sequin*, for New-York, sailed on the 6th of July.

State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor.

UTICA, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor met here to-day. DAVID FORD, of Allegheny, was chosen President, and M. B. CONVERSE, of Cayuga, and H. KILLMAN, of Dutchess, Secretaries. No business of importance has yet been transacted.

Death of a New-Orleans Merchant—Yellow Fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 13.

SAMUEL J. PETERS, an esteemed merchant of this city, died on Saturday of disease of the heart.

The total number of deaths during the past week was 413, including 261 from yellow fever.

Judicial Election in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

At an election for Judge of our Second District Court to-day, the Americans carried their candidate by 1,250 majority over all others.

Railroad Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

ALFRED HUNT, a switch tender at this station, on the Connecticut River Railroad, was run over by the locomotive of a passenger train this forenoon. Both of his legs were cut off above the knee. He is not expected to recover.

Loss of the Steamer Kate Swinney.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Late advices from the Upper Missouri, report the loss of the steamer *Kate Swinney*, three hundred miles above Council Bluffs. She struck a snag and sunk in eighteen feet of water. She was on her downward trip and laden with furs and peltries belonging to the the American Fur Company. The boat and cargo proved a total loss.

The Robbery of the Concord Savings Bank.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Two men have been arrested at Gilmanton, N. H., charged with robbing the Savings Bank in Concord. They are connected with the RAND family, who robbed the Virginia Bank of Portsmouth about eighteen months ago.

Freights—New-York to Wheeling.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Goods manifested in Baltimore on Saturday, 11th, were shipped from Wheeling this day by the Central Ohio Road and boats—all trains making time, 3 days from New-York to Wheeling.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last, but they contain nothing of importance.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, arrived here from New-York at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday.

Alabama Election.

MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 13.

WINSTON, Democrat, is certainly elected Governor of Alabama by a large majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps—The Union on the Louisville Riots—Virginia Preparing for a Dreadful Contingency.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

I observe that most of the foreign diplomatic corps has returned, including the Mexican, British and Russian Ministers. The leave of absence from the capital lately granted to Gen. ALMONTE was the longest ever extended to a Mexican Minister in this country. The rumored accession of SANTA ANNA's stepfather-in-law to this mission remains in doubt. His ability is not comparable to that of the present minister; but as the most arduous duty of any minister will be to receive the three millions forthcoming under the Mesilla Treaty, it is presumed that his talents are at least equal to any emergency likely to arise.

The *Union* has seized upon the Louisville riots as the occasion for a series of bitter partisan articles against the Know-Nothings. It chooses to forget that the leading Anti-Know-Nothing candidate in Louisville was a Whig—that a very large amount of the property destroyed belonged to that Whig candidate, and that the mass of the actual rioters were Democratic converts to the new Order. Beside, there is no question that the violent language of the Louisville *Democratic Press*, prior to the election, had a powerful influence in stirring up both sides to violence. But more than all, let it be remembered that the constant approval of the *Union* and affiliated presses—their denunciations, admonitions and provocations, were the cause of much greater outrages by lawless rioters upon the ballot-boxes of Kansas, than it is alleged were committed, or attempted, by the Know-Nothings at Louisville—and that those outrages would have produced the like bloody scenes, had the Northern settlers in Kansas been prepared with arms to resent them.

The Virginia Democracy is putting its house in order for a dreadful contingency—packing its kit, as I may say, for a long journey. Foreseeing the probability of disunion, the Richmond *Enquirer* proposes to provide for it by raising a standing army for Virginia. The State already has a West Point Academy of her own, in the shape of a military Institute, which has done something for its defence against the Yankees. But something more effective is demanded by the state of the times. It is therefore proposed to [illegible] the militia trainings, and establish a system of military conscription and service like that of Austria, by which 20,000 men shall be kept constantly under arms, and ready to march to the scene of action at the tap of the drum.

The occasion and the manner of disunion are thus stated:

"In a few years Kansas will probably ask admission into the Union as a Slave State, and may be refused. It needs but Freesoil predominance in the House of Representatives to achieve this end. If refused admission into *this* Union, she will undoubtedly be received by another, and The United States, South, will begin their career. This proposition is too clear for argument. Nothing but rank cowardice could induce the South to acquiesce in the exclusion of a Slave State on the score of Slavery. We assume, therefore, that the South will not acquiesce, and consequently, we fear that, in a few years, Mason and Dixon's line may be the boundary of foreign powers."

This was exactly the language held in 1850 in respect to the admission of California. It was an Abolition State, and if admitted the South would set up a new confederacy. California was admitted and the South did not secede. But let it be remembered, that the South did successfully resist the admission of the new State during a furious struggle of nine months, and the North prevailed at last on that one point only by granting concessions which have been the source of all our present troubles. It is not too much to say that the "Compromise" of 1850 was the precursor of the Congressional and Executive outrages of 1854, the agitation resulting from which is expected by the Richmond *Enquirer* to shiver the Union. The South threatens secession again in a contingency of her own manufacture. The simple question is, will the North yield again? In my judgment she will, and not only Kansas but Nebraska will be admitted as Slave States. But it is possible that she will not, and if she do not here we have the Richmond platform—a Southern confederacy, with a serried phalanx of rifles and bayonets along the frontier.

In this view of the case the proposition to commence arming now is sensible and practical. The project of a large standing army and a system of military roads, is well worthy of the consideration of the Legislature, to which it is recommended. These suggested preparations for war at the South are pregnant signs of the times. They should be widely circulated through the conservative press of the North, for, of course, all the dangers around and before us will be instantly removed by the cessation of Northern opposition to Southern demands.

The Court journals have nosed out a new danger to our glorious Constitution. They are now distressed for the independence of the Federal Judiciary. The Freedom of the Northern press in condemning the conduct of Judge KANE in the WILLIAMSON case, leads them to apprehend that some effectual means will be adopted to prevent the repetition of such outrages. The apprehension is certainly not unfounded. The moment Southern supremacy in the legislative and Executive departments of the Government shall be thrown off, that moment the reformation of the Judiciary will begin. The Supreme Court will be reorganized. A Northern majority, proportioned to the popular majority in that section and its preponderancy in political power, will be substituted for the present Southern majority. And, what is more important, the men appointed to that bench, both from North and South, will be men of sound constitutional principles, utterly opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to its monstrous pretensions as a national institution. Of course, some of the present district judges will be impeached, removed or otherwise punished, on manifest corruption and tyranny in the exercise of their functions. These instruments of usurpation are playing a game which can end only in the establishment of unlimited despotism or in a revolution. If they succeed in their designs, the friends of regulated liberty will expect to suffer from their vengeance; if they fail, the majesty of the law will be vindicated in the retribution they will receive. Servile imitators of JEFFREY, the fate of that wretch may be their own.

Upon the whole, there is no revolution in modern history that was more logically conducted or more temperately carried forward to its destined ends than that of 1688. There is a surprising analogy between our present condition and that of England from the death of CHARLES to the expulsion of JAMES. For twenty-five years *the monarchs had struggled to enforce the principles* of absolute power. In order to complete the work, JAMES called the Judiciary to his aid, and selected the Judges as the favorite instruments of his schemes. Everything was done in the name of the law. Oppression the most intolerable and principles the most abominable were sanctified by the solemn decisions of the Judges. The whole plot against public liberty would have been executed decently and in order, had *the people* submitted. They did not submit. The chief judicial conspirator—not the worst, but the most notoriously infamous—was thrown into prison, and *died miserably. The rest were dismissed* in disgrace and ended their careers in the obscurity for which they were indebted to the contempt and the clemency of the victors in the struggle.

In the United States the same scenes are in progress. For about the same length of time the Government has been engaged in forcing upon the country doctrines and principles directly opposed to and subversive of the Constitution. Every expedient has been adopted to effect a legal revolution, by which the majority of the people shall be proscribed and degraded for the advantage of the minority. This long course of outrage is near its fulfillment. A crisis has arrived, on the termination of which depends the question whether this Union is to continue a confederation of Republican States, or whether it is to become an absolute sectional despotism with a landed aristocracy ruling through an elective executive, of its own choice, on one side, and *dependent provinces* and a conquered people on the other.

If the cause of the people and the Constitution triumph, beside the reformation and purification of the *Judiciary*, which I have noticed, an act of indemnity will be passed, by which all who have suffered in body, estate or reputation through such outrages as that just inflicted upon Mr. WILLIAMSON, will be liberally compensated. AQUIDAY.

The Destroyers of our Grain.

In looking over our Wheat reports to ascertain, if possible, the relative amount of damage the crop has received from each class of the prevailing destructive insects, we have been surprised at the confusion of terms or names used in the descriptions. Indeed, there seems to be no intelligent comprehension of the difference between these various insects. Thus, from the same town where all the injurious results appear to be traceable to the same cause, we have one writer saying, "We shall lose half our crop by the weevil;" another says, "The fly is doing us immense harm;" and another still—more cautious in making a distinction—writes, "Much injury was feared from the insect, but it will be less than was anticipated." These three reports from a single town are [illegible].

It would materially assist investigations upon these insects, and also convey a more definite idea of the character and amount of injury to be estimated, if editors and all others reporting upon this matter, would state exactly what kind of "insect" is at work in their several localities. To facilitate such a course we will give a brief description of some of the more generally destructive "insects" that prey especially upon the wheat crop. Among these are the *Grain Weevil*, the *Hessian Fly*, the *Clear-winged Fly* or *Wheat Midge*, several varieties of *Grain Moth*, the *Chintz* or *Chinch Bug*, &c.

THE GRAIN WEEVIL (*Calandra Granaria*, or *Curculio Granarius* of LINNÆUS.)—There is a wrong impression as to the character of this insect, and especially in reference to the time of its chief depredations. Quite early in the Spring, while wheat was not yet in blossom, reports came from some interior counties of Michigan that the *weevil* was thus early committing extensive depredations. From many other localities we heard similar reports, but a little later in the season. These were founded in misconception, for the truth is the weevil proper preys only upon the *grain*, commencing its ravages about the time of its ripening, and continuing them long after it is gathered into the granary; hence the name of *grain* or *granary weevil*.

The grain weevil in its perfect state is a dark or pitchy red, winged beetle or bug, about a line and a half, or one-eighth of an inch long. It has a slender proboscis or snout, curving a little downwards. The thorax, or chest, constitutes about one-half of its body, and is nearly as large as the abdomen, or belly, lying back of the middle ring. The thorax is punctured with a large number of holes, giving it a rough appearance. Over the abdomen are delicate wings, which are shielded by wing covers, having lines or furrows upon their upper surface running parallel with their length. The wings do not entirely cover the tip of the abdomen. The female punctures the ripening or ripened grain with her beak or rostrum and deposits one and sometimes two eggs. From the egg is hatched a grub or worm, which eats its way into the grain, closing up the aperture behind it with excrements so that it lies perfectly shielded from external injury. No mechanical action short of crushing the kernel can disturb the destroyer. They are effectually destroyed by kiln-drying the grain. This worm or grub grows to about one twelfth of an inch in length; its body is white and soft, with nine rings around it. The head is small, round, yellow colored, and provided with cutting instruments. Arriving at maturity, which is not till after the flour portion of the wheat kernel has been principally devoured, this worm or larvæ assumes a nymph or chrysalis state, (like that between the worm and the butterfly,) and within two weeks after the perfect weevil is formed, which eats its way out through the shell, and goes forth to deposit its eggs in turn upon other sound kernels. They are very productive, a single pair often multiplying to five or six thousand in a single year. Both the perfect insect and the grub feed upon the grain.

THE HESSIAN FLY, (*Cecidomya destructor*,) is so named because introduced, or supposed to have been, by the Hessian soldiers employed by the British during the Revolutionary war. It was first discovered in the vicinity of New-York, from which point it extended in all directions, its usual rate of advance being from 15 to 25 miles a year. The full grown *Hessian Fly* is nearly the size of a small musquito, which it resembles in general form. It has, however, no bill for sucking blood, and has proportionately a larger thorax or chest, and a smaller abdomen or belly than the musquito. There are two broods hatched annually, from eggs deposited in September and May. The full-grown fly deposits its eggs, which are very small reddish grains, in the upper channels of the wheat leaf, soon after the stalk begins to branch. As this takes place in September or early in October, late sown wheat usually escapes the Autumn eggs. These eggs hatch out in about 15 days, producing a small worm, which works its way down between the leaf sheath and stalk to a point below the surface of the ground, where, in the form of a white or spotted maggot, it lies concealed, and sucks out the juice of the plant. In a few weeks it arrives at full growth, and changes to a pupa or chrysalis state, of a cone-like or flaxseed shape. In this state it lies until the following Spring, when the perfect fly comes forth and deposits a second brood of eggs, which attack the wheat stalks above the ground, but near the lower joints. The juice extracted weakens the stalk and it crinkles down. Its effects are not very visible until the stalk has attained nearly its full growth, when by going through a field the extent of its depredations is generally known by the number of lodged or fallen stalks. The flaxseed grub when present may be found much earlier by carefully stripping down the leaf sheath from the still green and upright stalk. Since the point of attack is usually below the gathered portion of the straw, the grub is left in the field, where it undergoes its transformation to come out the perfect fly again in Autumn. It is on this account that burning the stubble soon after harvest has proved a partial remedy against future attacks. There is a parasitic insect enemy, which multiplies faster than the Hessian fly, and to which we are indebted for the disappearance of this pest after its prevalence during a few years in any locality.

THE CLEAR-WINGED WHEAT FLY, (*Cecidomya Tritici*.)—This fly, by many called the MIDGE or WHEAT GNAT, resembles the Hessian fly in general form and size, but differs from it in having an orange-colored instead of black body, clear or transparent wings instead of dark; its antennæ or horns are longer and more fringed, its legs are longer and more slender, and its abdomen is covered with short hairs and blunt at the extremity, instead of smooth and pointed like that of the Hessian fly. It undergoes its changes in the soil and attacks the blossoms and immature grain instead of the straw. These distinctions should be studied, for upon a clear understanding of them depends the treatment to be pursued.

The clear-winged wheat flies conceal themselves among the grass and leaves during clear midday, but morning, evening, and on cloudy days, they appear in swarms over a wheat field, and deposit their eggs in the heads. In the course of a week or so these eggs hatch out orange-colored maggots which feed upon the pollen of the flower, and finally attach themselves to the soft grain. They cannot injure the kernel after it has acquired some degree of hardness. They do not make their appearance until the latter part of June or forepart of July, according to the latitude, and only attack the wheat while in a soft state, and on this account early wheat escapes injury. Using only the early, hardy varieties, or sowing early, and forcing to quick maturity with guano or other stimulating manures, are the best known means of escaping this insect. The yellow or orange-colored maggots are easily observed—there frequently being as many as twenty or thirty, or more of them, on a single wheat head. We have often found several of them on a single kernel, upon carefully removing the chaff or sheath. From the imperfect descriptions given, we think that much the greatest "insect" injury of the present season has been done by this species. During the latter part of July and the fore part of August, the maggots or worms obtain their full size, cast off their skins, descend to the ground and bury themselves half an inch or so below the surface, where they remain during the Winter, and come forth perfect flies the following season, to continue and multiply their depredations. It is against this fly that sprinkling lime over the growing wheat, burning sulphur in the field, and such-like means, have proved a partial remedy.

THE GRAIN MOTH (*Tinea Granella*,) when fully developed, is a small winged insect, a little resembling a butterfly in its general form. Upon its head is a white hairy tuft, and two short antennæ or horns. Its fore wings are motled with black, white and intermediate colors, always with one black rectangular or square spot near the middle of the outer edge. The eggs are deposited in Spring, and again in the latter part of the Summer. The first brood are hatched in July, and take the form of a sixteen-legged caterpillar, with a naked soft body, nearly half an inch in length. They gnaw the surface of the grain, and cover it with a thick web, which sometimes fastens together a number of kernels. After a time these caterpillars spin a cocoon, in which they undergo the usual transformations, like those of the butterfly.

THE ANGOUMOIS MOTH (*Anacampsis cerealella*) is another grain-moth, which has proved immensely destructive in France, especially in the province of Angoumois, from whence it derives its name; and the same moth, or one very similar, has appeared in this country. The perfect insect is a very small moth, of a pale cinnamon brown color, and satin lustre. Its wings are long, narrow, broadly fringed and ash or lead-colored. It has two thread-like antennæ or horns consisting of numerous beaded joints; a spiral tongue of moderate length, and two tapering feelers turned back over the head. It lays twenty or more eggs upon each of three or four wheat grains, and within a week these hatch out little worm-like caterpillars not thicker than a hair, which immediately disperse, each selecting a single grain and burrowing into its most tender part. Within the grain (and not upon the surface like the grain-moth) it devours all the heart portion, then spins a web to divide its cell into two cavities, in one of which it deposits its excrements or rejected fragments of food, and in the other it undergoes its transformations preparatory to coming forth a perfect moth. These, like the grain weevil, may be destroyed by kiln-drying.

There are several other species of grain-moths, but they are yet imperfectly known, and have not been generally destructive.

CHINTZ or CHINCH BUG (*Lygæus leucopterus*.)—This insect has proved more destructive in Virginia and other Southern States than at the North. In its perfect state it has a black downy body about one-sixth of an inch in length, and is readily distinguished by its white wing-covers, upon each of which there is a short, black central line, and a large black oval spot upon the margin. They do not arrive at their perfect state until about the time the wheat is ready to cut. Previous to this they are without wings and resemble the bed-bug in odor and color. It is at this time that they are most destructive. From the eggs laid in the ground the previous season, the young come forth in the Southern States in May,—later at the West or North,—at first of a bright red color, but changing with age to brown and black. They travel from field to field in immense columns, like Locusts, destroying everything as they proceed. They destroy wheat by attaching themselves to the green stalk and sucking out the entire moisture. They have been arrested in their course by running ditches across the field before them, filling these with dry straw which is set on fire when the bugs are seen therein. They have also been destroyed by burning the dry leaves of the forest, upon which they have settled.

Reports of Harvest Prospects.

From the Correspondence of Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 26 [illegible].

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, S. C.—A good account of the crops in this section can be given. One who has been familiar with the farming interests of this section for the last ten years says, that during the whole of that time the prospects of the present growing crops have not been equaled. [illegible] The Wheat harvest was [illegible]. Oats very fair, Corn [illegible] Cotton is better than usual at this season [illegible] large and the branches well fruited. [illegible] from the pressing [illegible] harvests.

PICKENS DISTRICT, S. C.—The Wheat and Oat crop in this District is very good, heavy and well filled. Much more abundant than usual. The Corn crop is very promising, [illegible] large yield is anticipated.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, IND.—[illegible] more than an average crop of Wheat [illegible] after it was cut and shocked the bad weather injured it very seriously, so upon the whole, we will have just about an average crop. Corn promises [illegible].

ILLINOIS.

DEWITT COUNTY.—The crops are [illegible] good as ever known in this part [illegible] Wheat is good, and there is an abundance [illegible] Farmers are preparing it for market. It sells [illegible] 90c. to $1.10 per bushel. The Corn [illegible] good, and the farmers [illegible] this County than they have had [illegible] one year. Oats and Hay are very [illegible] abundance of them. [illegible] good as was expected, but there will be a [illegible] abundance of them.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.—The Wheat crop has turned out well—better than expected, and [illegible] looks well. Prospects favorable generally [illegible].

WARREN COUNTY.—Our prospects for Wheat [illegible] in May, were very promising, but [illegible] has ruined some fields. Our farmers will [illegible] this season.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.—The harvest in this [illegible] has been much injured by the [illegible] Timothy and Oats nearly a total loss. [illegible]

LOGAN COUNTY.—The Wheat harvest [illegible] is completed. The yield will be very [illegible] In some localities it was injured by the bugs, but not to a very great extent. The Corn crop will [illegible] be the finest and largest ever raised in this [illegible] Our barns will be filled [illegible] farmers and merchants rejoice and [illegible].

WISCONSIN.

DODGE COUNTY.—Crops were never [illegible] this section. All agree that there is a larger [illegible] and a greater breadth of land sown than ever before. Winter Wheat is now being [illegible] although we have had considerable rain of late, [illegible] hear of no complaint of injury to the Wheat [illegible] which is abundant and of good quality [illegible] to the contrary notwithstanding.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.—There is a prospect of an abundant harvest this season. The Wheat crop is very fine in this neighborhood. [illegible] of business seem [illegible] is carried on extensively at [illegible] on the Wolf River. [illegible] this place we are enabled to supply the [illegible] [illegible].

American Tamarinds.

WM. H. SINGLETON, Esq., of Winchester, Va., has succeeded in obtaining a fine growth of Tamarinds from seeds procured at a confectioner's shop. One of these trees, eight years old, and measuring six inches in diameter, last year produced fruit of a quality quite equal to the imported. In addition to its value for fruit, it is a most beautiful ornamental tree, having a rapid growth, symmetrical form, and beautifully delicate foliage.

This tree is worthy of a trial upon the Western prairies. The seed may be sown either in Fall or Spring, in drills about four inches apart, and covered with two or three inches of light rich soil. It is preferable to sow late in the Fall, in order that the hulls may be acted upon by the frost. When the shoots are about three feet high, they may be transplanted to the sites where they are to remain permanently. A handful of tamarinds from a fruit store will supply any one with seeds for a trial.

FROM HAVANA.

A Grand Gala Day—and a Storm.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

Last Sunday was to have been a grand gala day for our military heroes, but a [illegible] passing over the city prevented the display of [illegible] loyal galoon trappings and harness of war. Orders announcing the vote of thanks passed by the Cortes on the 29th of June last to General JOSE DE LA CONCHA and the regular and volunteer forces under his command, for their prompt, patriotic and devoted action for the preservation of the public peace and order under the late very threatening appearances, were read at the heads of regiments and battalions at or near their respective quarters. The speech of General CONCHA, [illegible] in some one hundred and twenty-eight words, [illegible] a very broad confession, as to the [illegible] ceived with the echo of his [illegible] "Viva la Reina!" wherever read, [illegible] most uproarious enthusiasm by the battalion of negroes not yet [illegible] tions and relations. It is now doubted whether General CONCHA will continue his intention of disbanding the colored troops, [illegible] capital stock for "the Spanish Bank of [illegible]" has totally failed. I presume that he [illegible] for with all the late [illegible] try;—but he may still keep in exercise the [illegible] organized by General PEZUELA. We have had [illegible] ports of a few cases of yellow fever among Spanish soldiers which have arrived from the Peninsula the last two or three weeks—[illegible] two strangers have fallen victims to their own imprudence. There is nothing like epidemic—[illegible] not the health of the past weeks. Business remains as last week, very dull. Exchange [illegible]. New-York at 1½ discount. Boston, [illegible] 1½ to 2 discount. London 10 to 10½ premium. The French brig *Greater* [illegible] for [illegible] the Gulf. Havana and the country reported in good health. I hand you the *Prensa* which will give you the *spirit* of our enthusiasm.

Remaining, &c.

Yellow Fever at Port-au-Prince.

The *Rolling Wave* arrived at Quarantine [illegible] on Monday, from Port-au-Prince, bringing [illegible] in reference to the prevalence of yellow fever [illegible] that and adjoining ports. While at Port-au-Prince, the *Rolling Wave* lost her Captain and three of her crew, from yellow fever; and the [illegible] Consul of said port, considering the above facts, placed Capt. JOHN [illegible] in command of the vessel, and shipped men enough to work her and to make up the deficiency of crew caused by deaths from the pestilence. The dead Captain was brought to Quarantine, from whence he will be conveyed to Fall River—the residence of his wife and family.

Brig *Josiah Lee*, Capt. [illegible], also arrived from Port-au-Prince on Monday. She reports yellow fever to be prevalent and virulent, and that while in port she lost two of her crew.

SUMMER GLEANINGS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Aug. [illegible], 1855.

[illegible]

Some very wise people think the world is composed of [illegible] politicians, lawyers, brokers, and [illegible] without any reference to their being [illegible]

[illegible]

The daily paper is the one great influence [illegible]

[illegible]

If the gentlemen who are wrangling and [illegible]

[illegible]

There is some good [illegible] for men to mingle so freely with these elegant women. They must treat them with respect. Men who board in ordinary hotels, associating principally with [illegible]

"Oh, [illegible]," says a gay bachelor, "it is a great bore to be obliged to take off my hat every time I walk through the saloon where ladies are."

Yes—but [illegible] very well, that you are compelled to this mark of respect. You sit in bar-rooms and offices and reading rooms, where you dispose of your hat and your feet to suit your convenience, till you find politeness irksome. An elegantly dressed woman is a wholesome restraint, if nothing more, upon boorish manners.

Everything that concerns our conduct in life is important. Everything that influences social and domestic happiness, has not an indirect, but a very direct bearing on State policy, on war and the fate of nations. What is done in Congress, in Parliament and on battle-fields, is only the result of social and domestic influences, and the paper has only done half its duty that continually arrays [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ed. The influence which mothers can exert upon boys, is always in danger of being counteracted by the much more potent influence to which they are subjected the moment they go out among men. [illegible]

Let [illegible] do its utmost to influence this election [illegible]

[illegible]

Until the principles of action are right, there is always danger [illegible]

[illegible]

In all these [illegible] there are a multitude of young women who are to be the wives and mothers of future [illegible] They are [illegible] The journal that [illegible]

[illegible] ciety of news, literature and heart-improving truth, is the one they should have.

There may be a great deal of harm done at watering places. [illegible] here as elsewhere, and there is much of folly—there are aspiring daughters and manœuvring mammas—there are hopes and heart-aches there is ambition, love of display and extravagance; yet there is an abundance of good things and a fusion of light and love, rich and poor, good and evil, which has a happy influence on society. There may be fostered [illegible] a love of excitement and a distaste of quiet pleasures, but those who cannot survive a little variance of the monotony of life, without being unfitted for all its sober duties, might as well be treated as the Indians treated the papooses who could not swim. It is of little use for them to live. MINNIE MYRTLE.

FROM NEWPORT.

Afternoon Drives—Benevolent Fairs—Fresh Arrivals—Ride to Bateman's—The Fair—New Comers.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

On those afternoons when the tide is high, and the beaches, in consequence, not available for vehicles, the favorite drive is to BATEMAN'S, along the harbor shore, beyond the fort, across the pleasant farm whose owner gives its name to the rock-bound marge of the Atlantic the length of many drives. The carriages gather at a breezy cape whence the ocean spreads to view; thence we see Point Judith without a glass and hail the white pharos of "Beaver Tail," and the heaving light-boat in the offing. Near by, wedged into the rocks, is the wood-grown prow of an old wrecked vessel and the solitary grave-stones of some unknown mariners, whose bodies were cast ashore years ago by the pitiless surf. These melancholy trophies of ocean's fury offer a pensive contrast to the cheerful faces beaming from landau, gig and chariot on a Summer day, and the calm blue surface of the sea glistening in the peaceful sunshine.

The cordial breeze makes a salubrious sphere in which it is delightful to rest awhile, to gaze on the deep, or talk *al fresco* with the lively group thus assembled at an improvised oceanic reception. The very horses stand contentedly, as if aware that all their fine points were admired. A carriage becomes, on these occasions, the confessional of many a lover braced to a courageous popping of the question by the invigorating air; and, as it fans the smooth cheek and dallies with the satin hair, the fair look fairer; and the relentless old gossip chats with a more vivacious malevolence. Sometimes we might fancy old Neptune heartily chuckling over his impromptu loves, or inclined to steal up treacherously and carry to his marine caverns the laughing maidens whose garments flutter on the rocks kissed by his satellite waves.

It seems odd, when we consider the thing, to ride four miles after dinner, for the apparent purpose of gazing at each other from carriage windows and over horses' necks. Seen through a spy-glass, from a distance, the scene would naturally excite wonderment; but it is, in fact, a mutual inhalation, which, you know, is the last medical fashion; and why is it not just as rational for people to take sea air together as ices or candle? It is certainly as wholesome a repast, and, to judge by appearances, equally enjoyed. I believe nothing makes human creatures so good-tempered as out-of-door pastimes; the highest ancient philosophy was imbibed in groves; and in the presence of Nature we grow less conscious and more tranquil;—so the diurnal swarming of the visitors and residents at Newport, at this angle of the sea, is not so absurd after all. The return is made charming by picturesque glimpses of the beautiful harbor, whose calm waters give back the rosy glow of sunset; happy children throw pennies to the boys who open the five gates; shawls are considerately thrown over fair shoulders; the horses are urged to a brisk trot, and, as the various parties alight at hotel, villa and cottage, all exclaim "what a pleasant drive!" and hasten to prepare for "hop," concert or visiting.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find in any community on this side of the water, a more gifted, agreeable and benevolent circle of ladies than is included in the permanent society of Newport. Superior female conversation and unexceptionable families of wealth, are the two noticeable social facts—more apparent when the annual tide of fashionable or pleasure-seeking visitors ebbs and leaves the place to its own natural beauty and domestic refinements. There was more wit and intellectual enjoyment at the weekly meeting of the Ladies' Club here last Winter than one encounters in any set of intimates in our large cities; and the active and habitual charities that occupy their leisure evince a truly Christian spirit. One is constantly reminded of the life described by Miss YONGE, in the best of her religious novels; a contented, useful and rational life is achieved by mutual and well-directed effort, devoid alike of ostentation and extravagance. How much a result so uncommon in America, is owing to the absence of the commercial spirit and the ambitious style of living elsewhere so evident, it is difficult to say; but it is certainly a fortunate coincidence which made this old seaport town the nucleus of such an intelligent and conscientious society, dwelling apart from the din of trade and the unwholesome extremes of metropolitan display.

For several months the lady residents of Newport have been heartily engaged in all kinds of handiwork, to furnish materials for a Fair in aid of the building fund of a new church. In the lower part of the town there is a miscellaneous population composed of factory workers, boatmen, and others, in humble circumstances, who are prevented by the distance and the expense from attending churches nearer the centre. The Irish are provided, as they ever are, by the watchful zeal of mother church, with an accessible place of worship; but the poorer class of Protestants have long needed a free chapel in their quarter. It was, therefore, determined to erect a temple, under the auspices of old Trinity parish; several gentlemen of wealth interested themselves in the project, and the Bishop of the diocese made a successful appeal to the original Episcopal congregation; further means were, however, indispensable, and the ladies took the matter up in earnest.

Their Fair was opened at the large hall adjacent to the Ocean House, on Tuesday, and closed with an auction of the small residue of disposable articles, the following evening; the sale being conducted by a comical genius, well-known and much beloved in all social and sporting circles, who made a truly laughable [illegible] of the occasion; and, as he has often done before, set the table in a roar. Give a dash of *Falstaff* to the proportions, and the jokes of JOHN KEESE, and you have in your mind's eye the person and the method of this delectable auctioneer. So many graceful ladies have never lent their presence to such an enterprise; look at them and you will acknowledge the vision cheaply bought, indeed, with the entrance fee. There is a widow the sight of whom makes you forget old *Weller's* sage cautions in an instant; here a face that would do for a Madonna without altering a line; now the bright sallies of one lure you to purchase a bouquet; a slice of boned turkey; and again you watch the hand which wrote "Amabel" as it notes the names of subscribers to a raffle; gay-tinted beads and baskets, aprons and pincushions scatter rival hues; [illegible] dolls and baby-houses attract bewildered children; exquisite smoking caps tempt gruffy old bachelors; and such an amount of card work is positively distracting. Examine those beautiful paper weights; they are oval stones from the neighboring beaches, painted in oil with Newport scenes—a quaint group of rocks, an inlet with a sail-boat, the fort, the old mill, etc. That mellow, expressive [illegible] picture of "the mother and child," so alive with the sentiment of infancy and maternity, is the offering of the skillful [illegible] painter [illegible] STAGG; this effective head is from the pencil of Miss STUART, daughter of the great painter; those beautiful drawings were executed by two young ladies whose manual ability was never dreamed of by half their acquaintance; yonder crowd are inspecting a book illuminated in the style of the ancient missals—a few gems of poetry elaborately printed in German text, and around it the most artistic designs in gold and colors—truly a marvel of taste, ingenuity and perseverance, and all the work of one young lady. We will take a share in that raffle—the two hundred and sixteenth. In the evening of each day, the Germanians have enlivened the scene by their music, and a perfect tide of fashion, beauty, belles and beaux have passed round the gay counters. It was like a morning in the Palais Royal or Rue Viviene, and something beside cash was lost across the counter. STERNE would have bought gloves, if the fair traders had tried them on, all day; and even satiric THACKERAY given the spectacle a gentler name than "Vanity Fair." Its success, financially speaking, has surpassed all expectation; the walls of Emanuel Church will rise as many feet as three thousand dollars will pay for, in consequence of this well arranged enterprise of "the ladies of our Isle."

The accomplished correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* is, however, mistaken in saying that the idea of church fairs in Newport originated with the Catholics. They were initiated by the Unitarians, whose comparatively slender treasury has been thrice replenished by such an expedient—cordially sustained by the societies at Taunton, Fall River and Providence.

A new installment of representative men, by the association of ideas, suggest quite a variety of public interests. There is President KING, of Columbia College, whose old-fashioned courtesy recalls the palmy days of the *New-York American*, when CHARLIE HOFFMAN wrote letters from the West in its columns, and "Ianthe" impassioned poetry, and its editor was, indeed, a *gentleman* of the Press. The Catholic question and the fate of Italy come home to us at the sight of Dr. ACHILLI, the converted Italian priest, whose imprisonment in the Castle of St. Angelo, and prominence in a famous English trial, are well known. HENRY S. SANFORD and BANCROFT DAVIS, ex-United States Secretaries of Legation at Paris and London, revive the days of the black coat innovation, when it was bravely attempted to *Franklinise* American diplomacy, and MARCY failed to sustain the republican costume he courageously initiated. Clerical dignity shows an erect and refined Episcopal column in the person of Bishop EASTBURN; and medical literature a faithful advocate in Dr. J. G. ADAMS, of your City; while the silver hair of Mr. BRYAN—exactly the tint that GUIDO loved—is identified with the New-York Gallery of Old Masters in Art, and the young epicures of the Union Club. CANONICUS.

A FLIGHT FOR FRESH AIR.

The Franconia Mountains—The Flume House—Lake Winnipiseogee—Mountain Air and its Effect—The Man Who Taught Frank Pierce to Dance.

If you are "wilted with Summer heats," and sick from the smell of gas, and have no country seat of your own, nor a father's farm house to flee to, take your carpet bag in your hand and follow the present writer to the Franconia Mountains, where you will be sure of an exhilarating atmosphere and beautiful sights enough to repay you a thousand times for the time and money which their enjoyment costs. You have your choice of three or four different routes, but the better way will be to go by the Fall River boats to Boston, and there take the Boston and Maine Railroad to Dover in New-Hampshire, as in so doing you will pass through the great manufacturing town of Manchester on the Merrimack, and will see besides a good many other of the thriving and renowned villages of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, among which is Exeter, where WEBSTER and many more of the great men of New-England went to school in their boyhood; you also pass through the ancient town of Andover, where the first Theological Seminary was built in this country, and where the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* now resides. At Dover, the home of JOHN P. HALE, you take the cars on the Cocheco Railroad for the head of Lake Winnipiseogee, where you will find the steamer *Dover*, a boat of most excellent arrangements, so incredibly clean, and with so obliging and fatherly a captain, that you will bear her in grateful remembrance all the rest of your life. Probably you will not find so great a crowd of ladies and gentlemen on board of her as we did, for it happened to be a gala day on the Lake, the stockholders of the road having arranged to give their wives and daughters a trip across this beautiful sheet of water on the occasion of their annual meeting, or something of that sort. But the crowd was not so great as to interfere with our enjoyment of the bold and beautiful scenery, which greatly resembles that of the Hudson on the Tappan Sea, nor of a capital dinner, one of the ingredients of which was boiled halibut, and of which a lady who sat near us at the table, partook, because she "presumed it was caught in the Lake." The Lake is thirty miles in length, or at least from the starting point to Centre Harbor, where you land and take stage either for North Conway or the Flume House, passing through Plymouth, one of the prettiest villages we have ever looked upon; and, as you approach it, you look down upon its elegant cottages, neat gardens and luxuriant fields from the wooded heights of a mountain, as though you were looking down upon a toy village. The road from Centre Harbor to this place is over a mountain, which affords many glorious views, and the sweet balsamic air is most exhilarating to the feelings. After leaving Plymouth, the ascent is sometimes steep and sometimes gradual, but the road winds its way through a most charming country and by the side of the rushing Pemigewasset, which you now and then see tumbling over its rocky bed, but always hear as it dashes seaward, *leaping over precipices and turning mill-wheels.* You reach the Flume House in the Mountains *about ten at night, and after a sound night's sleep* awake in the morning with a sensation of freshness and vigor, and an elasticity of spirits which are worth a thousand times what the attainment of them has cost you. One of the most remarkable *and amusing effects of the mountain air is the disposition* to dance, which it gives all who breathe it, whether old or young. On the first night of our arrival at the Flume House, I was as much delighted as surprised to see two old gentlemen, well known to the readers of newspapers by their controversial writings, and the hearty whacks they have given each other through the press, dancing in the same cotillion with some very sedate looking Quaker ladies from Philadelphia. But the most amusing spectacle of all was the *maître de danse*; a venerable old gentleman in spectacles, who played on the fiddle and called out the figures in the most astonishing manner. It was a sight not often seen. When I first entered the ladies' parlor in the evening, I saw a white-headed old gentleman, whom I took to be a judge or an ex-Senator, or some other grave personage, playing euchre with a couple of *lovely little girls*, the daughters of Doctor B—— of Washington, and at the tea-table I was rather *shocked to find this venerable old gentleman standing* behind my chair, and offering to bring me a cup of tea; but, when I saw the same old gentleman in the evening, with his violin under his chin, and calling out "ladies change," "balance," "heads across," "promenade all around," and so on, my astonishment was equal to that of [illegible] on discovering the nature of Professor [illegible]'s professorship. On asking who this strange Old Man of the Mountain could be, I learned that he was the celebrated Professor [illegible], one of the oldest dancing masters in New-England, and who had taught FRANK PIERCE to dance.

I had seen enough for one night, and seized a candle and hurried off to bed, lest the Old Man of the Mountain, with his bewitching fiddle, should entice me on to the floor to dance a Virginia reel with some of the grave old ladies or frolicsome young girls who were making preparations for a regular break-down. C.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Military Movements on the Western Frontier—The Indian Hostilities.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

General HARNEY, with his command, it is understood here, set out for the Sioux country on the 4th inst. There has been as much preparation and as much grave parade about this expedition as if there was to be an invasion of Mexico or Canada. To those who have been upon the Plains, as I have, and know something of the habits of the nomadic tribes, the whole thing is absolutely ludicrous. The Sioux and their allies do not cultivate the earth at all. Their sole reliance is upon the chase. At this season the killing of more buffalo than is absolutely necessary for daily sustenance would be the merest folly, because without salt—which they have not—the meat would be spoiled in one week. It is impossible, therefore, that they can concentrate any considerable number of men at any one point, or at points from which rapid intercommunication could be carried on. And yet General HARNEY, with a force of seven hundred men, complains that this force is inadequate. The bill authorizing the expedition was approved on the 3d of March last, and the apology now offered for entering the Indian country too late in the season to accomplish anything effective, is that the time for making the requisite preparation has been too short. I will venture to say that a militia force of five hundred men would have fitted out in six weeks more appropriately than General HARNEY has now done. They would not have waited to pick out all of the most dashing horses in the country; nor would they have laid in provisions as if they intended to occupy a desert island. In a trice they would have bought a border rifle, some blankets and coon-skin caps, a few stout chunks of ponies, and have been off now. They would not have encumbered themselves with hundreds of wagons loaded down with provender for horses and provisions for themselves—enough food to carry them to the Buffalo region would have sufficed. The grass upon the plains would have been relied upon to sustain their horses. Once in the country of the grouse, with guns and ammunition, they would have subsisted themselves far better than the Indians with their bows and arrows and their miserable *trade guns* could. Once in the Sioux country, instead of traversing it in bodies of one hundred each, they would have broken up into parties of thirty and have scoured the country, chastising the Indians wherever they found them. Even in the month of October, the most favorable season for the Indians, they could not have concentrated over five or six hundred men at any one point. Twenty-five good soldiers are enough to whip that number. This I have seen tested. At this season, they cannot provision one hundred men for ten days anywhere.

The late rupture between the Sioux and the Omahas was not occasioned by any specific cause. The feud between the tribes is hereditary. The rupture is a perpetual one—the opportunity to take an advantage accidentally presented itself. I do not apprehend that the difficulty will be aggravated now much more than usual. The Omahas are a very weak tribe. The Sioux, numbering in all eighteen distinct bands and seven or eight thousand fighting men, are the most powerful upon the plains. If they possessed the means of subsisting their warriors and concentrating them, they would be troublesome customers to Uncle Sam himself.

The attempt to sell the Ohio and Mississippi railroad has kept the public mind intensely excited here for some weeks. The general tone of opinion and current of feeling are undoubtedly against Messrs. PAGE & BACON, or rather against the latter, as he has been the sole manager in the affair. The sale has been enjoined by the Court of Common Pleas. Upon the question of perpetuating this injunction, the whole truth may possibly be elicited. In the meantime I incline to think the largest portion of the community, including the larger portion of its wealth and intelligence, estimate the conduct of Mr. BACON about as they do that of your mammoth speculator, Mr. SCHUYLER.

Yours, &c., D.

Sydney Smith and His American Friends.

The following letters from the late Dr. WAINWRIGHT and Bishop DOANE, concerning the supposed arrival of SYDNEY SMITH in this country, are published in the *Life of Smith*, just issued by the HARPERS. They are sufficiently curious to be interesting:

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—Upon the recent arrival of the *Great Western*, in the list of passengers published was SYDNEY SMITH. The next morning the newspapers trumpeted throughout the land that the founder of the Edinburg *Review*, "the distinguished Prebendary of St. Paul's," "the man of a thousand of the happiest sayings of the age," and above all, "the scourge of repudiating Pennsylvania," had *actually* arrived in this remote hemisphere! What was to be done? Should he be tarred and feathered or lynched? Quite the contrary! He was to be *fêted*, rejoiced in, and even Pennsylvania was to meet him with cordial salutations. A hundred dinners were arranged at the moment and the guests selected. When, lo! he who had caused this great excitement turned out to be some humble New-York trader of whom nobody had ever heard before! Now, he might have signed himself S. SMITH and all would have been well; it would have passed for SAMUEL, SIMEON or SHEARJASHUB.

But in an evil hour he had the vanity or presumption to write in full, and hence have come upon us disappointments without end. As a proper reparation we must insist upon his applying to the Legislature to have an agnomen with which he has no business changed.

Among the disappointed were numbers of my congregation, who, seeing a very dignified and clerical-looking stranger in my pew at St. John's, the day *after the Western arrived, jumped* at the conclusion and stared a worthy ecclesiastic almost out of countenance as he went out of church; and his only consolation is that he came nearer to passing *for a wit than he ever did before or ever will* again. But the most disappointed person was *your old schoolmate, and my excellent friend* MOORE, who, being confined to the house, and hearing the Sunday report from his family, was momentarily expecting, for three hours after service, to take his Winchester friend by the hand.

Now would it be possible for you to give us the only solace for these disappointments? The ships and steamers are admirable—the passage in Summer and Autumn by no means arduous—the greeting awaiting you the heartiest possible, and the country and people—you will judge of them when you come. In New-York you will find a home prepared in my house; and to show you that you will not want others in other places, I send you a letter which I received from the Bishop of New-Jersey from his beautiful place, Riverside.

Most truly your obedient friend and servant,

J. M. WAINWRIGHT.

From the Bishop of New-Jersey.

RIVERSIDE, Sunday, July 9, 1844.

MY DEAR WAINWRIGHT: I notice the arrival of REV. SYDNEY SMITH by the *Great Western*. I desire to offer him the hospitality of Riverside. You have been promising me a visit. I propose to you that you invite *him* to come on with you on Monday or Tuesday of next week, as may be most agreeable to you. I name that time as we propose a visit to Niagara, Toronto, &c., on the following week. Let me hear from you as soon as convenient. I observe that your daughter has sailed for Europe; we follow her with our best wishes.

With best love to all yours, ever your affectionate brother, G. W. DOANE.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE SEA. By M. F. MAURY, LL. D., Lieutenant United States Navy. Second edition, enlarged and improved. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. [illegible] New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Lieutenant MAURY is eminently entitled to the proud title of Public Benefactor. He has brought science down to the comprehension of every one. He has done wonders in persuading mariners to assist, by their practical observations, in the great task of reducing the dangers of navigation, by literally showing what is the best track for vessels to take, at various seasons, over the vast expanse of that world of waters surrounding the earth which we inhabit. To him is the marine of the whole world indebted for "The Wind and Current Charts," on which are traced the records of many and many a voyage, so that one knows what to expect at different periods of the year, in all latitudes and under almost every imaginable circumstance. In the winds of heaven, the currents of ocean, the variation of the compass, and the temperature of the water, are not accidental, but are governed by fixed laws, which "he who runs may read." The great Creator has left nothing to chance. The lights of experience have developed and proved that great truth—already proclaimed by religion and by reason. It is by Lieutenant MAURY, who is evidently influenced by both, that the youngest ship-master who sails, having the Wind and Current Charts before him, (proved by the experience of thousands who have traversed the same paths,) is placed upon a level with the oldest mariners. Lieut. MAURY truly says of such a chart, "They took it to the sea, they tried it, and to their surprise and delight they found that, with the knowledge it afforded, the remote quarters of the globe were brought closer together, in some instances, by many days' sail. The passage hence to the equator was shortened ten days. Before the commencement of this undertaking, the average passage to California was 183 days; but with these charts for their guide, navigators have reduced that average, and brought it down to 135 days. The outward voyage from England to Australia has been lessened from an average of 124 to 97 days."

The construction of these charts naturally led to a consideration of the physical geography of the sea. A thousand American shipmasters, practical and intelligent men, have aided and are aiding in the collection of facts bearing on the subject. The maritime States all over the civilized world are aiding, also—for this knowledge is for the general good of all mankind. All nations are agreeing to cooperate in this great pursuit. To diminish not only the length of voyages, but to lessen the dangers of the sea, is indeed a noble and elevating pursuit—and MAURY is the parent of this vast and practicable design.

The volume before us includes "a philosophical account of the winds and currents of the sea; of the circulation of the atmosphere and ocean; of the temperature and depth of the sea; of the wonders that are hidden in its depths; and of the phenomena that display themselves at its surface. In short, I shall treat of the economy of the sea and its adaptations—of its salts, its waters, its climates, and its inhabitants, and of whatever there may be of general interest in its commercial uses or industrial pursuits, for all such things pertain to its Physical Geography.

The object of this little book, moreover, is to show the present state, and, from time to time, the progress of this new and beautiful system of research, as well as of this interesting department of science; and the aim of the author is to present the gleanings from this new field in a manner that may be interesting and instructive to all, whether old or young, ashore or afloat, who desire a closer look into "the wonders of the great deep," or a better knowledge as to its winds, its adaptations, or its Physical Geography."

The different chapters treat of the following subjects in succession: The Gulf Stream—Influence of the Gulf Stream upon Climates—the Atmosphere—Red Fogs and Sea Dust—the probable relation between Magnetism and the Circulation of the Atmosphere—Currents of the Sea—the open Sea in the Arctic Ocean—the Salts of the Sea—Equatorial Cloud-ring—the Geological Agency of the Winds—the Depths of the Ocean—the Basin of the Atlantic—the Winds—the Climates of the Ocean—the Drift of the Sea—Storms—Routes, &c. It is illustrated with twelve charts, maps, and plans.

Though not yet three months published, a second and much enlarged edition has been called for. In Europe, the sale has been considerable, and we state it as a fact of which this country has every right to be proud, that the recent determination to carry a line of telegraphic communication between Europe and America was not arrived at until the depth of the Atlantic had been ascertained by researches made under Lieut. MAURY's suggestions and instructions, and communicated to the world by him. We *have* a great man among us, and he annihilates both time and space. The book before us is full of interest, and is written with remarkable clearness. We do not, because we need not, impress its value upon the public. But we point to it, with satisfaction, as the most valuable practical and scientific work brought before the world for years.

THE LIFE OF REV. ROBERT NEWTON, D. D. By THOMAS JACKSON. 1 vol., pp. [illegible] New-York: CARLTON & PHILLIPS.

This is essentially an English book. ROBERT NEWTON was English;—his biographer, who has been President of the Methodist Conference of Great Britain, is English;—his portrait, by an English painter, is put upon steel by an English engraver;—the paper, printing, everything save the title page and covers, is English also.

ROBERT NEWTON may be considered as the most useful, perhaps the most brilliant and certainly the most indefatigable, of all the Methodist preachers in England since the time of WESLEY. He was a preacher before the age of nineteen, and it pleased God to permit him to be active in the ministry for a period of nearly fifty-four years. Almost from the very first, his sermons were popular, and for many reasons. He was a pious man, without being in the slightest degree Pharisaical. He had accustomed himself to give the plainest and most practical expositions of Holy Writ. He had a *thorough acquaintance with the Word of God.* He possessed a strong, natural eloquence which the aged and the young, the educated and the untaught, the high and the lowly could not help being moved by. His stature was lofty, his features comely, his expression thoroughly hearty and honest, his action appropriate and unstudied, his voice as fine, perhaps, as ever sounded from the pulpit. He was a man *digito monstrari.* In all the relations of life ROBERT NEWTON acquitted himself like a Christian. He conciliated, he won, he persuaded, he instructed, and, by the good help of God, he converted.

Commencing public life so early as he did, ROBERT NEWTON had no claim to be considered what is called a learned man. He knew no language save that of his native land, but he was fully master of that. Who that ever heard him but was struck with his fine Saxon English? But, though he had not wasted the midnight oil over the contents of libraries,—one book he constantly studied. The Bible was his constant companion, and he knew every line of that.

For half a century, during which his labors were not interrupted by bodily illness, ROBERT NEWTON's labors were dedicated to the advancement of the Wesleyan Missions and to the increase of Wesleyan places of worship. Whether on the platform or in the pulpit, his voice was raised for these. He traveled, for these purposes, from 5,000 to 6,000 miles a year, and engaged, during fifty years, in public services of not less than twelve times a week, on an average. It is probable that he thus collected more money for religious objects than any other man. He never failed, amid all this travel, in occupying the pulpit in his own chapel. Nineteen times he was Secretary, and four times President of the British Conference.

In 1840, ROBERT NEWTON visited the United States as representative of that Conference, and neither the man nor his preaching can soon be forgotten here. He was well received at the Conference in Baltimore—(how astonished, as a Wesleyan, must he have been at meeting six Methodist Bishops)—and wherever he went gave satisfaction and did good.

In 1852, having passed the allotted period of "three score and ten years," he retired from the more active work of the ministry. A fund was raised, soon after, to provide himself and Dr. BUNTING with an annuity of £200 each. He did not enjoy it long, having died in April, 1854, in the 74th year of his age, and the 55th of his ministry.

There was much that was lovable about ROBERT NEWTON. He was good-tempered, humble-minded and unambitious,—differing much, in these essentials, from JABEZ BUNTING, his friend and contemporary, who was so arbitrary as to have obtained the sobriquet, out of as well as in the Methodist connection, of "Bishop," and sometimes "Pope," BUNTING. In every respect, ROBERT NEWTON was a man who may be held up as an exemplar to all ministers of the gospel. He had more personal friends, perhaps than any man in the British dominions. He literally devoted his talents, his life, to the service of religion.

It is well that a faithful biography of this man should be given to the world. It has been written by Mr. JACKSON, Ex-President of the Conference, and well-written, we are glad to report. The only blot on the performance is, that while treating of the contest between Dr. W. (WARREN, of Manchester, whose son wrote *Ten Thousand a-Year*,) and the Methodist body, he speaks as a partisan and uses very unmeasured language. For example, he speaks of the Doctor's indentifying himself "with a body of desperate men," and of his acting on principles of "lawless aggression." He speaks of a "wicked newspaper" taking WARREN's part. Speaking of the dissensions of 1849, he uses equally hard words. In future editions this should be amended. Upon the whole, this life of NEWTON must be considered a valuable accession to Methodist literature. Not in vain his career, if this record of it induce other laborers in the same field of Christian utility to follow his most excellent example.

A new and handsome octavo edition of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, translated by E. W. LANE, enriched with a hundred engravings by VAN INGEN, well printed and gaily bound, has been issued by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., of Philadelphia. The translation is supplied by one of the very best Oriental scholars now living, and reads with the freedom and ease of an original work. In this volume (from which, alas! the well-known stories of Aladdin and Ali Baba have dropped out) we find many tales which are not to be found in the version (translated from the French translation) with which we were familiar in youth. Several of these are at least equal in interest to any of the old ones. We have perused the book with great pleasure. It is delightful to fall in, thus, with what gave us unmixed satisfaction in the days when life was young, and romance was charming—when we used to think of Haroun Al-Raschid, and Giafar, and Mesrour as wandering about the streets of Bagdad, of nights, in search of adventures—when we loved to laugh over the seven voyages of Sinbad the Sailor, and to laugh over the waggery of Abon Hassan. In these utilitarian times, it is a comfort to know that the *Arabian Nights* are as popular with the young and old as they ever were. For our part, we read them once a year, in alternation with the *Vicar of Wakefield, Don Quixote, Ivanhoe, The Talisman, Kenilworth, The Heart of Mid Lothian*, and the wicked but pleasant *Gil Blas*.

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., of Philadelphia, have published, in two handsome octavo volumes, a translation of THIERS' *History of the Consulate and the Empire*, as far as has yet appeared in France; that is, to July, 1808, when the impolitic and disastrous war in the Peninsula had commenced. We need not say a word in praise of M. THIERS as a historian. He has proved himself laborious, as well as talented, and has accumulated a variety of facts hitherto uncollected, and in many instances kept back, for various causes, from the public. His former position as Prime Minister of France, placed the national archives wholly at his command, and from them he has largely and judiciously drawn a great quantity of information—not the least source of which has been NAPOLEON's own correspondence with official and other personages. THIERS has availed himself, also, of confidential communications from persons who took a leading part in the transactions which he records, and of the family papers of others who have passed away into the land of shadows. Lastly, he has drawn upon all the published memoirs of any importance or interest which touch upon his subject. Part of the translation (by Mr. FORBES CAMPBELL) was executed under THIERS' own surveillance. The remainder has been equally well done by H. W. HERBERT, in this country.

The Island Empire, published by PARRY & MCMILLAN, Philadelphia, is written by the author of *Blondelle*—whoever that person may be—an Englishman, if we may judge from the dedication and preface. It contains a very interesting account of a tour in the Island of Elba, an account of NAPOLEON's residence there in 1814–15, and a historical sketch of the place. Everything connected with NAPOLEON is of interest. Already, he is part of the history which he made. The episode of his reign in Elba deserves to be treated in detail, and the reader will have no cause to complain of the manner in which it is related here. We learn two facts from the Tour, which are worth relating. One is that Monte Cristo, (the island immortalized in DUMAS' romance,) has lately been purchased by WATSON TAYLOR, an Englishman, "who has spent a considerable sum of money in the erection of a house for himself, and cottages for about a hundred emigrants, who have been induced to follow him." Monte Cristo is situated near Elba, to which it was legally attached in 1809. The other circumstance is that Lord BYRON's *friend*, the Marquise de Boissy, of Paris, (formerly the Countess GUICCIOLI,) is rightful possessor of the mines in Calamita, which produce the best iron in Elba.

The Jealous Wife, a Novel, by Miss PARDOE, (which is on the eve of publication by W. P. FETRIDGE, of New-York and Boston,) is a production of a very peculiar character. The heroine, a beautiful woman of six-and-twenty, sacrifices wealth, station, and her father's love, in order to marry the man of her choice, who is six years her junior, and, from first to last, devotedly attached to her. Soon after marriage, the lady becomes jealous, and without a cause. The end is—the wreck of wedded love, a separation, and the wife's return to her father's princely establishment. We suspect, from the abruptness and manner of the conclusion, that Miss PARDOE intends writing a sequel, in which man and wife shall be reunited. Literally based upon one idea, this romance of real life is written with much artistical skill, and the interest never flags. There is a capital moral in this book, which we trust that young married people will apply to themselves.

Lights and Shadows of English Life, in two volumes, is written by a lady, and republished by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Philadelphia. It is readable enough, without displaying any marked talent, and among other points, illustrates the aphorism that the course of true love never yet ran smooth.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL CONCERNS.

COMMON COUNCIL MATTERS.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN APPOINTED.

The Street Sprinkler' Pay.

"THE CORRUPTION CASE."

RELEASING CONTRACTORS.

Pay of the Census Marshals.

The Board of Supervisors, at a late meeting, after a prolonged discussion, made disposition of most of the bills of the Census Marshals. The Committee, to whom were referred the bills in the report, expressed great embarrassment, from the condemning of the bills rendered, to settle upon a satisfactory basis upon which to audit the accounts. In a report from the whole number (over 150) they could find only about fifty that were any where near reasonable on their face, and even many of these they had to reduce to a figure more consonant, as they alleged, with the stipulations of the statute regulating the case. The bills reported upon, however, ordered to be paid. Yesterday the Committee met to consider the residue of the bills. One bill charged $40 "for an interpreter." Finally confessed that his son acted as interpreter. To a similar charge of $40 for copying he acknowledged indebtedness to the same filial aid. The Committee make the report to the Board of Supervisors who meet this afternoon.

Stick Them to their Contracts.

There is not a greater humbug than to offer the City work to the lowest bidder—taking the bids with all solemnity, and formally awarding them—and then, before the first year is up, resolving to release the contractors, on the ground that the bargain was a ruinously bad one to the contractor. It is the perfection of humbug—it makes intelligent men laugh, though in the very stomach of despair, to hear it talked of as anything else than the boldest humbug, and a most transparent method of putting jobs into the hands of partisan friends. If the contractors will be ruined if they fulfill their contracts, pass 'round the hat, and let us do what we can to relieve them. Let us always be charitable, as we open soup-houses in Winter, and drop a penny into a beggar's palm in freezing weather, but no more of this voting money into the pockets of favorites under false pretences. Away with such shallow methods of cheating the public. Stick men to their contracts, or drop the curtain forever on the farce of giving contracts to lowest bidders. The Commissioners were trying their hand at the old game last night.

Special Committee on Charge of Corruption against Alderman Moore.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate into the charge of corruption against Alderman MOORE, preferred by Alderman HOFFMIRE, met yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. Present, Aldermen ELY, (Chairman,) WAKEMAN, and HERRICK. Owing to absence out of town of Alderman HOFFMIRE, the Committee did not enter upon the investigation. Ex-Recorder WOODS was in attendance.

☞ The Law Committee's Report in the Board of Aldermen—on Mayor WOOD's refusal to tell who the guardians of the City are—is to be considered in the Board this evening. The Board should compel itself sufficiently to follow this matter up until its rights and powers are fairly understood.

☞ The Committee on Railroads (Alderman WESTON, Chairman,) of the Board of Aldermen will meet at No. 8 City Hall, on Friday next, at 3 P. M., to hear parties interested in subjects before their consideration.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14.

ISAAC O. BARNES, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry parties for remission of taxes. Of Hose Company No. 32 for the use of the carriage formerly used by Hose Company No. 24.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Streets to declare open the Ninth-avenue from Bloomingdale road to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Of Committee on Fire Department to permit new location for Hose Company No. 27. Of Committee on Assessments, a large number of reports relative to flagging streets, filling in vacant lots, &c.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

A communication was received from the Mayor announcing the nomination for Chamberlain of the City Robert Kelly, in place of Francis W. Edmonds, resigned. The nomination was confirmed.

SIDEWALKS MAINTAINED FROM PIERS BEING OUT OF REPAIR.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in response to a resolution of the Board requesting his opinion whether the City is liable for damages sustained in consequence of piers being out of repair, when said piers are under lease. A case, it is stated, involving the identical question the Board seek information upon, was tried before the Marine Court in February last, and judgment was rendered against the City. Upon an appeal, however, taken to the Court of Common Pleas, and fully argued before the Judges of that Court, the decision has not yet been rendered. In his opinion the decision of the Marine Court would be reversed. The Piers of the City are the private property of the Corporation, as distinguished from the public property in the streets and highways. In regard to the latter owning them as Trustees for the public use, they could not lease or dispose of them and are bound to keep them in repair. In regard to Piers, they hold them not only as private property, from which they derive income and profit, but are bound by the amended Charter of 1853 to lease them at Public Auction to the highest bidder. During the time they remain in their possession and under their control they are liable for damages for injuries arising from want of repair. But when they pass from their possession, those into whose possession they pass are liable for damages sustained while in their possession. In conclusion he adds, that the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the case he will transmit to the Board as soon as rendered. Ordered on file.

THE REYNOLDS CONTRACT.

The President announced as the Special Committee, on the communication from the Comptroller and memorial of W. E. REYNOLDS, previously submitted to the Board, in relation to his offal contract, Aldermen STEERS, BRIGGS and DRAKE.

PAY OF THE CENSUS MARSHALS.

The communication of the Comptroller from the Board of Councilmen, recommending an appropriation of $15,000, with an ordinance providing for its due appropriation, to defray the expenses incurred in taking the census of 1855, was received and concurrence voted.

THE MAYOR AND POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

The Report of the Committee on Law Department on the message of His Honor the Mayor, relative to the resolution calling for information as to the number of Policemen appointed since the 1st of January last, was, on motion, taken from the table and its adoption moved by Alderman WAKEMAN.

Alderman KELLY spoke against acting upon the Report in the absence from the Board of so many members adverse to the views expressed in the Report. He moved to delay the document and make it the special order for Wednesday evening. Carried.

THE IRON PAVEMENT.

The report of the Committee on Streets, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to have Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street paved with the iron pavement, was taken from the table. After a long and desultory discussion, preferring of discussions on the same subject, it was finally voted to refer the report back to the Committee.

THIRD DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

An invitation was accepted to visit the Third District Police Court, Essex Market, to see the communication for dispensation of justice at this Court.

Adjourned to this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

Present—Mr. Brady, President, pro tem, in the Chair.

A quorum being present, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Hose and Ladder Company No. 32, to have their building extended. For a culvert at the corner of Grand and Forsyth streets. For a bell tower at Gowanusville. Of J. W. Briggs, for exclusive right of west part of Pier 13, East River. Adverse to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To have sidewalk relaid in Twenty-second-street. To pave Thirty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues. To compel the Hoboken Ferry to run their boats until 9 o'clock P. M.

COMMUNICATION ADOPTED.

From the Comptroller, recommending an appropriation of $15,000 to pay Census Marshals for 1855.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To have sidewalks in Twenty-second-street flagged and redagged. That Thirty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved. That the Committee on Lamps and Gas report in regard to the application by the Metropolitan Gas Company to lay mains in the City. In relation to the extension of the sewer in Fifty-sixth-street.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the County Clerk furnish the Committee appointed to redistrict the City for the election of the City, with the aggregate of each election district of every Ward of the City.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

On motion, the Board took up the consideration of the report of the Committee on Cleaning Streets, in relation to the petition of Christian Zeigler, P. Coyle and John Kelly, the contractors for cleaning Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards, to have the contracts canceled and be relieved from their obligations. The Committee reported in favor of canceling the contracts because the contractors undertook to do the work below a compensation for the amount of labor, and because the continuation of the contracts is only a continuation of the evil from which the City is desirous to be relieved.

It was suggested by one of the members from the rural districts, that the proper course would be to refer the whole matter to the Comptroller or the Corporation Attorney for adjustment. After some discussion, the following amendment was adopted by a vote of 28 ayes, 1 nay, viz.: That the Comptroller be authorized, empowered and directed to settle the claims of all the contractors for cleaning streets. The Board then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MASON in the chair, and took up the regular calendar and ordered a number of reports and resolutions to a third reading, rose and reported progress. The report was accepted. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

The New Chamberlain and his Successor.

Mr. EDMONDS, late Chamberlain of the City, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the Mayor, with a complimentary recognition of Mr. EDMONDS' fidelity and accuracy as a public officer.

ROBERT KELLY, Esq., was appointed Mr. EDMONDS' successor, and has accepted the office. He was sworn into office yesterday. As Mr. KELLY is one of the largest stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank, that institution will probably continue to be the depository of the City funds:

LETTER FROM F. W. EDMONDS TO THE MAYOR.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1855.

DEAR SIR: It being customary for the Chamberlain to be an officer of some one of our City Banks, and having resigned the office I held in the Mechanics' Bank, I deem it proper to tender my resignation as City Chamberlain from this date.

My accounts will be found to correspond exactly with the accounts in the Comptroller's Department, and to that officer I beg to refer you for a confirmation of their correctness and accuracy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. EDMONDS.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

REPLY OF THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 14, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of 13th inst., tendering your resignation of the office of City Chamberlain, and stating that your accounts will be found correct, is received.

In accepting this resignation, I beg to assure you that in your connection with the City finances nothing has transpired to impair the confidence which was placed in you at the time of your appointment.

Your accounts have been properly kept, and every dollar entrusted to your custody has been faithfully accounted for.

But as it is not only customary, but almost indispensable, that this office should be filled by a person connected with some one of the large moneyed institutions of this City, I readily appreciate your motive for resigning when no longer in that position.

With the kindest feelings towards you personally and best wishes for your future prosperity, I am

Very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To F. W. EDMONDS, Esq., New-York.

The Tenth Ward K. N.'s—More Swearing—Extra Efforts to Remember our Reporter's Address—Brother Huested still on Trial.

On Saturday last, a large company of visitors from other wards who had been attracted by the reports in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, assembled in Council with the Tenth Ward K. N.'s and the opening promised a "lively time" for the "Order." For some unaccountable reason, however, no candidates for membership were forthcoming, and to prevent any bad impression, *three old brothers* were re-initiated. It seems that the brothers are so accustomed to "oaths," that a practice has grown up among them of re-swearing the brothers *every* few months. It has become a *periodical* operation, though no *definite* time is fixed for it. Whenever the "majority" *will it*, and nothing else is on hand, they busy themselves with swearing "fidelity to America."

After this process, Brother WAINWRIGHT announced that, as Chairman of the Committee on Brother HUESTED, he had something of consequence to announce to the Tenth Ward Lodge *exclusively*; and as it ought not to be known to any one else, he moved that all visitors be requested to withdraw. This motion was seconded by the Oracle, which ensured its prompt adoption, and Brother BROOKS, with his usual blandness, assured the visitors that the movement, he believed, was dictated by the most profound wisdom, as the mover and the seconder were both running over with feeling for the Brotherhood, and though Council No. 5 regretted to show her visitors to the door on this occasion, he hoped "*it was for the good of the Order.*"

The visitors, including Brother FARRINGTON, the Grand Secretary, then withdrew. Brother F. claimed a right, as State Officer, to remain; but he was overruled and ejected with the rest. Whereupon Brother WAINWRIGHT proceeded with his announcement—the purport of which was that the Committee had the most convincing proof of the guilt of Brother HUESTED; but in order to make it perfectly sure, he proposed that the names of all brothers be taken down, and that they be sworn at the next meeting whether they were guilty of giving *the next report to the* NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES! This anomalous proposition was amended by a proposal to swear them all immediately. It was strange, considering the readiness of the brothers to make oaths, and to take oaths, and who really seem to enjoy their swearing unusually, that this motion could not pass without discussion. One bold opponent said that a traitor ought not to be believed any how. That if a man would carry secrets to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, he would climb a stack of Bibles sixty feet high, or even as high as "my plans for the New City Hall," and swear that he was innocent.

Notwithstanding this argument, the motion prevailed to swear all around *instanter*, as DANIEL WEBSTER says in his letter to Rev. SIDNEY SMITH. After some little delay in arranging its points so as to avoid all quibble, an oath was drawn up by Brother B——r, or the Oracle, (but our reporter did not learn which,) and the swearing commenced. Our reporter did not wish to do so great injustice to himself as to swear he was not doing his regular duty, and therefore withdrew. He learned, however, that the matter passed off without such interruption, and that Brother S——r made himself useful in reporting some conversation he had heard outside. We take occasion to return thanks for several communications purporting to give a consecutive account of the entire meeting; but as we rely exclusively upon our reporter, we can only extract from such as give us a name in a voucher.

As soon as the K. N.'s put their candidates in nomination, we shall give the entire list.

P. S.—Our reporter has inquired into the matter about which Brother WILLIAMS called upon us, and learns from the Secretary that Brother CONNEL is the man on the Huested Committee, instead of Brother WILLIAMS.

A Visit to the Gipsies.

Having heard that the Gipsies were around, somewhere in the woods about Hoboken, on Tuesday morning we endeavored to ascertain their precise locality, that we might pay these interesting strangers a visit.

At the Ferry we ascertained that a large party of men, women, and children, had passed that way a few days previously, and that the women had been seen in Hoboken very recently. From their appearance it was concluded they were veritable Gipsies.

Following the directions given us by several German residents, who did not seem half to relish the proximity of their new neighbors, we found their encampment by the wayside on the summit of the hill, about three miles west of the ferry. They had chosen a situation for their first resting place on American soil, where, at least, they had the advantages of a glorious prospect over one Empire City, down the bay and up the Hudson. We envied them the quiet, cool and refreshing rest they must enjoy under the star-lit heaven these hot August nights, when to the tired and jaded inhabitant of a foul, crowded and noisy city it is a positive misery to go bed—not to sleep, but to toss restlessly until the morning.

The women were away or invisible. Five or six ragamuffin urchins peeped curiously at us—they were precisely such as may be seen—indeed, pitely by thousands in our streets. There was certainly nothing characteristic of the Gipsey physiognomy about the children. They were dirty and ragged, but looked well fed and happy enough.

We saw only two men. One had some tinker's tools about him, and was sitting on the ground hammering a bit of tin-plate. Near him was an elegant *brass* (not copper) kettle of British manufacture. His hammering was evidently only a feint—a sort of make believe. We soon got into conversation with him.

Of course not the slightest reliance ought to be placed on the recitals of persons who naturally suppose every inquisitive stranger an enemy. He said that they arrived only the other day in the *Neptune* from Liverpool, that he hoped they would do better here than in England; his accent was that of a man bred in the lowest purlieus of the British metropolis, and his appearance of manner might have classed him as one of those men accustomed to travel with some wild beast menagerie or wax-work exhibition. A few words that he uttered led us to think Bristol was his native place, but he was evidently on the *qui vive* as to any more curious inquiries. His companion spoke English somewhat imperfectly, or with a half Jewish, half German accent. He wanted much to know "if there were no fields in America, no hedges;" it seemed to him all interminable wood.

The women we have not seen. They are described to us more in accordance with the genuine gipsy contour, and are said to possess considerable personal attraction. The people of Hoboken, having a most sacred veneration for their hen-roosts are very impatient of their stay, and we understand the police have already told them to "move on." The real race of Gipsies is becoming very scarce in England—the few herds that remain are generally well provided and even wealthy; their physiognomy is also most unmistakable. Our visitors are evidently poor and miserable enough; similar parties may be found encamping in various parts of the old country, some of whom are known as "Irish Gipsies." These people evidently are not the Irish Gipsies, yet they resemble many of the wandering hordes *incorrectly* styled "gipsies."

Extensive Arrest of Counterfeiters.

For nine days past Officers MOORE, ROSS and UNDERHILL, of the Second District Police Court, have been actively and incessantly engaged in watching the operations of a gang of "smashers," who were making a fine business by uttering counterfeits of the $5 bank issue of the Ocean Bank of this City, and so secretly were their endeavors to ferret out the operators carried on that, one by one, they have succeeded in arresting thirteen of these wholesale swindlers, all of whom are well known to the police as old offenders.

Yesterday, James Ferguson, Samuel Robinson, Philip Hawes, William Barker, Pete Barker, Peter Smith *alias* One-Eyed Pete, Anne Sheppard *alias* Waters, Mary Beamer *alias* Mary Moore *alias* Mary Stone, and Henry Dennis, a colored individual, were brought up before Justice PEARCE, of the Second District Police Court, charged with uttering the said counterfeits—forgeries upon the Ocean Bank of New-York, of the denomination of five dollars. The parties were all held for examination.

There is but little doubt but that each of these parties will at length find their efforts to secure State lodgings successful, inasmuch as the officers have been extremely careful to secure in each case the attempted utterance of two bills of the fraudulent issue.

It is very desirable that the public, upon reading this notice, should call at the office to examine, in the presence of the authorities and these prisoners, any doubtful $5 notes of the Ocean Bank they may happen to have in their possession. The notes are all new, and are excellently well executed. Even the Banks of the City have taken them, and it is to be feared that there are at least several thousands of them, (at least five thousand,) in circulation.

The police are naturally anxious that parties who must have received a portion of these notes, should not fail to come and identify these people, in order still more completely to insure their conviction.

Of the parties under arrest, PETER SMITH, or as he is more familiarly known, "One-Eyed Pete," was arrested by the same Officer MOORE about 18 months since, for altering the clever forgeries on the Cranston Bank of Rhode Island.

MARY STONE, with the *aliases*, is a near relation of the celebrated HONORAH SHEPPARD. She commenced her experiences with the police in 1843, since which time she has had abundant opportunities to cultivate their acquaintance.

ANNE SHEPPARD is also a well known customer. She is a sister-in-law of the same HONORAH SHEPPARD, and she has been repeatedly arrested on a like charge.

John Street M. E. Church.

There will be a meeting of the members and congregation of the above Church, in the Green-street M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, on which occasion a full history of the Church from its commencement to the present time, will be given, including the existing difficulties in the Church, and many interesting facts connected with this time-honored sanctuary, and cradle of Methodism. An advertisement in another column gives fuller particulars.

Is There Such a School?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Inquiries having been made of us respecting the "Union Industrial School, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, Lamartine Hall, WM. B. MADGETTS, Superintendent," we would say that after the most careful inquiry in the neighborhood and on the premises, we find no evidence of the existence of such a school, and would caution the public against any pretended agent who may solicit funds in its behalf. J. M.

The late Stabbing Case at No. 221½ William-street.

JOHN LOVEJOY, to whose sad case we referred in the TIMES of yesterday, died on Monday night last shortly before midnight, at the City Hospital. The facts of this case we have already published, and we now do not more particularly revert to the details of the affray lest we should add anything to prejudice the jury in their adjudication of the case, as it will be presented to them this day at the Coroner's inquest. SEAVER, an Italian, accused of the homicide, is in custody.

Married Bachelors—A Henpecked Husband's Resentiments.

One of our men is in the enjoyment of a very bad state of mind. We were discussing with him last evening, why so large a proportion of married families board in New-York, rather than keep house; for the proportion is indeed much larger than many are prepared to believe: it amounts to perhaps one-third of those who are in comfortable circumstances, and to quite one-half such of the same class as have no children, or only one or two.

Without hesitating a moment, he replied that he thought it was simply because most married folks could not keep from quarreling when alone. Said he, there are few of them who have not tried both. Thus Mr. and Mrs. Smith first go to board after getting married—just for a month or two—until all the appliances for the menage are ready. All goes very well for the first month or so. Then Mrs. Smith begins to get offended at a thousand things. For instance, Mr. Smith pays more attention to Mrs. Brown than he ought. He's too fond of admiring her at all events—that's certain. Mrs. Brown has a much finer dress than Mrs. Smith, or Mrs. Somebodyelse is evidently trying to attract the attention of Mr. Smith; and he, deceitful man! is but too willing. In short, there is sure to be something that Mrs. Smith cannot for the life of her brook, if it was only the little respect she is shown by Mrs. Sausage, the landlady. Of course she must cry, or refuse to eat, or give curtain lectures, or lectures that the whole house will hear. After a little experience in this way, Mr. Smith begins to have some misgivings as to the gentleness and amiability of his "better half;" but he consoles himself with the belief that when they go to housekeeping all will be right. He hurries accordingly.

For a week or so after going, he is delighted with the change, because Mrs. Smith shows that she is. But Mr. Smith errs again. The girl he has provided turns out to be "too saucy," "too dreamy," &c.; while one would suppose that he thinks more of her than of Mrs. Smith—so civilly—almost respectfully—does he address her. How could any lady of proper feeling stand this? Besides, he stops out much oftener and later than he ought. 'Tis nothing good that keeps him, of course; and then again he is far too attentive to lady visitors—not that Mrs. Smith can see that any of them possess a particle of beauty. Mrs. Smith assumes her crying spells: she is the worst treated woman in all the world: Mr. Smith is the most howible of monsters. The girl is discharged: another and another meets the same fate. Mr. Smith is kept busy providing new help; but 'tis good work for him. Mrs. Smith, whom he treats so outrageously, could not of course bring herself to cook for him: nor will she have it done; and so he has either to cook for himself, or go to an eating saloon.

Heart sick of this incessant strife, he determines to give up housekeeping; for the first time in three months Mrs. Smith agrees with him. She is mild as an angel for a week or two after going secondly to board. Then the old difficulties begin gradually to present themselves. But the boarding-house war is rarely so serious as the home war. Even Mrs. Smith is a little shy of the "other boarders," and will not make as much noise as she would "to home." Besides she has others to talk about now, if not to spat with. Still she manages to be more than half the time not on speaking terms with Mr. Smith; but it relieves her wonderfully to tell all the other boarders what an awful tyrant he is, and what innumerable bad things he has said and done to others as well as to herself. There are scores of Mrs. Smiths, said the henpecked husband—several scores, I am quite sure. Be sure, said he, with a most impressive earnestness, that the secret of the boarding system is, that the spouses can endure each other better when surrounded by strangers than when alone; and hence it is that there are so many of those who even advertise for boarders, who couldn't be persuaded to take married ladies.

Whose Religion to be Protected?—Partial Police Favors.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As a lover of peace and good order, I am admonished by a sense of duty to inquire of you whether the protection of the Police Department in this City is available to our churches, irrespective of denominational distinction? I am prompted to urge this inquiry by a circumstance which has occurred under my own observation very frequently; but on Sunday last I came to the conclusion that fair play demanded that some notice should be taken of the annoyance to which I specially refer.

While listening to a very eloquent discourse last Sunday by Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, in his Church in Prince-street, the noise outside on the sidewalk was so great that it was impossible to hear the preacher. I noticed also, as I have done frequently, that several of the Trustees of the Church as well as the Sexton have to spend nearly the whole time during service outside, in remonstrating with contemptible wretches who neither know how to use their own, nor how to respect the rights of others. I have noticed also that the Roman Catholic Cathedral, almost adjoining in the same street, is guarded by any number of policemen, not less than five or six during service time. I have no sympathy with such partiality on the part of our police force, and cannot look upon such neglect in any other light than as an official outrage upon the rights and privileges of the Presbyterian brethren of Shiloh Church.

I do not know that Archbishop HUGHES is entitled to any protection as a minister of religion which ought not also to be extended to Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON and his people.

GUILIELMUS H——s.

Boston Taste.

The Boston *Intelligencer*, of Saturday last, pitches into the BARNUM in the most approved "slashing" style. It thinks that "the history of this same BARNUM remains yet to be written, although a catchpenny volume of trash has recently been placed before the people purporting to be a story of his doings," and "opines that when some other hand shall be welded to the task, this life will be shown in a darker and far different phase." The cause of its indignation is BARNUM's proposed Baby Show in Boston. "Parading innocence to fatten humbug," it looks upon as too sacrilegious to be countenanced,—it can appreciate "a Cattle Show at Brighton, but a Baby Show at Music Hall" rather staggers its ideas of propriety, and it hopes for the credit of the city that "BARNUM and his horde of women and babies will be hooted from Boston, or at least allowed to depart penniless." With that modesty for which Bostonians are so noted it says that "aware of the general intelligence of its citizens he (BARNUM) has overleaped Boston in most of his shows and he has certainly thereby saved himself much rebuke and chagrin." This is all very fine, but how about that "charmed girl of Gilmanton, N. H., and her snake," which drew together so many of the refined and intelligent citizens of Boston, but were obliged to leave New-York without so much as a decisive hoot of recognition?

Private Watchman Drowned.

JAMES MCDERMOTT, of No. 96 Jackson-street, engaged as a private watchman, fell into the water off Pier No. 6 East River. The vessel to which his attention was devoted had drifted a few feet from the shore, and as he was about to step on to the deck, he missed his footing and fell into the water between the schooner and the dock. His body has not yet been recovered.

A Convention of Jews.

The annexed is a copy of a printed circular now being circulated among the Jews of this City:

Rabbinical College of Israel.

TRIBUNAL—*Peace with Israel.*

In consequence of frequent appeals from Our Core or Sanhedrim, the Rabbis of America of the Israelitish Congregations are respectfully invited to assemble in a conference, to take place the 17th October next, 5616, A. M., in the City of *Cleveland, Ohio*, to deliberate on the following points:

1. On the Union of American Israelites.
2. On a plan to organize a regular permanent Synod or Sanhedrim of Rabbis.
3. On a plan for religious and substantial education of Hebrew youth.
4. On any other proposition that may be brought forward in the conference.

By order of the Provisory Sanhedrim of American Rabbis, viz.: Rev. Dr. MEKEELES, New-York.
Rev. Dr. WISE, Cincinnati.
Rev. Dr. CZAR, Rabbi of Albany.
Rev. Dr. GUTHEZUNE, Rabbi of Baltimore.
Rev. Dr. ILLOWY, Rabbi of St. Louis.
Rev. Dr. KAUSER, Rabbi of Cleveland.

Water, Water Everywhere—and not a Drop to Drink.

Not a drop of water was to be had on the 4 o'clock Poughkeepsie train, which left here on Saturday evening, with over five hundred passengers. The Conductor, on being appealed to in behalf of some children, who were almost famished, said: "This train does not carry a water boy;" and regretted that it was so. Would it not be a good exchange to swap off the *Soap* man, (who is very attentive,) for a water boy?

Value of Quarantine.

With a case of Virginia before one, and in the light of the following extract from a Petersburg, (Va.) paper, a definite idea of the value of our Quarantine may be obtained:

EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENT.—It will be seen, says the *Norfolk Herald* of Saturday, by a notice in our advertising columns, that the Baltimore steamboats are hereafter to come up as far as the Quarantine ground, and are there to be met by the *city ferry steamer Princess Anne*, which will take off and bring up from them the passengers and light freight to the city, and carry down to them the passengers and mail and light freight for Baltimore. The mails will thus be delivered here at the usual early hour, and the intercourse with Baltimore, in the most essential particulars, be kept up as heretofore.

☞ Under our obituary head will be found mention of the sudden death of PASCUAL DONALDSON yesterday afternoon. Mr. D. was for some years connected with the City press, and was distinguished for strict integrity as a man and much ability as a writer. His numerous friends will be pained to hear of this sad and sudden bereavement. Mr. D. was formerly assistant editor of the *National Democrat*.

A CHEAP DISINFECTOR.—Prof. NASH, of Amherst College, gives the following formula for making home-made Chloride of Lime:

"Take one barrel of lime and one bushel of salt dissolved in as little water as will dissolve the whole; slack the lime with the water, putting on more water than will dry slack it, so much that it will form a very thick paste; this will not take all the water; put on, therefore, a little of the remainder daily until the lime has taken the whole. The result will be a sort of impure chloride of lime, but a very powerful deodorizer, equally good for all out-door purposes with the article bought at the apothecary's and costing not one-twentieth part as much. This should be kept under a shed or some out-building. It should be kept moist, and it may be applied whenever offensive odors are generated, with the assurance that it will be effective to purify the air, and will add to the value of the manure much more than it costs. It would be well for every farmer to prepare a quantity of this, and have it always on hand."

☞ The mother of DANIEL N. HASKELL, Esq., Editor of the Boston *Transcript*, died at Newburyport on the 6th inst., aged 81 years. The deceased was one of that old and revered school of ladies who inspired with their teachings and intoned by their example the revolutionary heroes of our land.

Cleanings from the Mayor's Office.

COMPLAINT.

Is made that the blasting of rocks is continued in a manner dangerous to the welfare of citizens, in the vicinity of Thirty-sixth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues. The number of accidents that have of late occurred from this very cause, should have been sufficient to call the attention of contractors to the necessity of strictly complying with the City ordinance regulating the matter, and it is due to the public that Capt. Speight, to whom this particular call is referred, look well to the condition of the works.

DEFRAUDING IMMIGRANTS.

An affidavit was yesterday received at the Mayor's office from Albany, signed before the Recorder of that city, as follows: "We the undersigned being severally sworn, do say that on the 11th day of August we paid for six first-class tickets to our places of destination, at the office of George T. Stanley, agent for the steamboat *Manhattan*, and when we arrived in Albany we found that we had been swindled, as he charged us first-class price for emigrant tickets.

PETER GORMAN.
EDWARD McCAN.
PATRICK BEGIN.
JOHN BAGGS.
MONTERVILLE BAGGS.
JOHN BROWN."

The two first were proceeding to Ann Arbor, the last to Springfield, Ill., and the others to Detroit, and the amount alleged to be thus fraudulently obtained of them is about $40. Examination will be had.

The Prohibitory Law.

YESTERDAY.

Arrests and examinations continue to be made in numbers daily varying, but averaging about forty per diem, and considerable of the attention of the various police magistrates is taken up in the disposition of the parties accused. In the examinations but little change of expression is met with—the general effect of the prohibition of the intoxicating liquor, of what kind soever, being the eradication of passing events and circumstances from the memories of the unfortunates—remembrance of the circumstances required by the provisions of the act for the Suppression of Intemperance being rather the exception.

But one new feature was presented during the examinations yesterday, and that was at the Tombs Court where Ellen Jay—that is her proper name, although she chose an *incog.*, with a nominal appendage which would be disgusting and insulting if applied to or by any but a drunken beast—attempted in open Court with all her remaining strength, the person of another intoxicated individual named Frederick Tisdale, whom she felt disposed to annihilate.

The following summary shows the total of arrests made for intoxication during yesterday. Of the number, none paid the ten dollar fine, and but few were discharged, the evidence of the debauch being generally too plainly discernible when before the magistrate.

At the Tombs before Justice Connolly	13
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearsey	10
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	10
Total	33

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Judge Stuart, Hon. Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, held Court yesterday, when a large number of petty cases, to the number of about fifty, were disposed of. On calling up the case of James Wallace, under the provisions of the "Act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," for the sale of domestic liquors, appearance was entered, and argument as to the right to carry the cause to General Sessions and a Jury, was postponed until Tuesday next.

Coroners Investigations.

DROWNED.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, who came to his death by drowning. The body was found floating down with the stream by two boys, who procuring a boat recovered the corpse and made it fast to the dock. Verdict, death by drowning. Deceased was apparently of about 35 years of age. He was in height five feet eight inches, of a good build, having dark sandy hair and a goatee of the same color. He wore a sack coat of black alpaca, no vest, black cloth pants, no drawers, fitted boots (sewed), grey woolen socks (ribbed).

Police News.

A COUNTERFEIT SCREED.

Mary McDonnell and Margaret Green were yesterday arrested by policeman McDonnell of the Fourth District, charged with having stolen the sum of $54 from William Douglass of Mystic, Conn. It appears that complainant was met at the corner of Chatham and Oliver streets by the first named prisoner, by whom he was induced to visit a house of prostitution, where, during his stay, he was robbed of the sum named, the money being in bank bills of the Mystic Bank, of Conn. This arrest came about after a novel mode. The girl in question gave the money to the male keeping of her companion, who, upon being ready to refund it when requested so to do, it proved to be counterfeit, when the judgment of the bills in the hands of Geo. Ditchett, who held it until he made inquiry into the facts, and thus became acquainted with the main merits of the case. Prisoners were taken before Mr. Justice Connolly and through some technicalities advanced by the counsel who undertook the case, they were released. They were latterly rearrested by Alderman Baird, and held for examination.

GRAND LARCENY.

Samuel Finney was yesterday arrested by Policeman Fells, charged with stealing $35 in money, the property

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail, yesterday afternoon. After the usual preliminary business, the President announced the following as the Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

On Account of Superintendent of the Poor—Caldwell, Heaton, Ryder.
On Account of County Treasurer—Woodhull, Middleton, Farrell.
On United States Deposit Fund—Snyder, Lindsey, Farrell.
On Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Simonson, Jewett, Noland, Dustin, Thursby.
On Accounts—Bergen, Brackett, Barney.
On Jail—Thursby, Barney, Noland.
On Almshouse—Wright, Ryder, Garland.
On Special and Local Taxes—Allen, Garland, Woodworth.
On General Taxes—Lindsey, Bergen, Schenck.
On Laws and Applications to the Legislature—Pierson, Bedford, Hall.
On Salaries—Heaton, Simonson, Noland.
On Courts—Middleton, Pierson, Cornell.
On Lunatic Asylum—Bergen, Ryder, Schenck.
On Orphans—Bedford, Farrell, Middleton.

The Committee on Poorhouse will hold the following report of J. EDWARDS, keeper, for the month ending Aug. 1:

Whole number of prisoners	120
Committed during the month	74
Discharged during the month	67

Sudden Death.

Mr. JOHN REID, Sen., an old and respected resident of Brooklyn died on Monday night, after a short illness, from a bilious attack. He was 66 years of age.

Sent to the Penitentiary.

PATRICK COYLE, convicted for committing a brutal assault upon DAVID HEALY, was yesterday sentenced by Justice BOARDMAN, in Brooklyn, to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Death by Lightning.

From the Beloit (Wis.) Journal.

For the following facts we are indebted to Dr. STRONG, of this village, who was summoned to examine the body of the deceased:

On Saturday morning, Aug. 4, a man by the name of T. J. SHEPPARD, residing on the Madison road, three and a half miles from Beloit, started for his wheat field between the hours of 6 and 7 to see to his grain, which was partly down, and told his family he should go from there in search of a lost cow. About 7 o'clock there was a shock of lightning felt over the vicinity, was thought of it more than that it struck in the vicinity.

His disappearance excited no alarm in the minds of his family until early dark, when they commenced with their neighbors, and search was made. He was found lying on his face, where, to all appearance, he had fallen, with his hat and clothes on the front part of his body torn to shreds, and his boots were both torn to pieces, and one entirely removed from the foot. There were no marks of injury upon his person, save some slight abrasions of the skin. A jury of inquest was summoned, who returned a verdict of "Came to his death by a visitation of God." He was a man about 50 years of age, universally respected, and leaves a small family.

Constitutionality Doubt.

From the Albany Knickerbocker.

PAT NELLIGAN has devoted himself lately to the mysteries connected with the Prohibitory Law, and with such success that the Magistrates find that he is becoming a difficult customer to manage. PAT was arrested on Saturday night, for getting drunk and making a nuisance of himself. On being brought before Justice PARSONS, yesterday morning, he admitted the "drunk," but threw himself on his constitutional rights. He took out the decision of Recorder SMITH of New-York, and showed to the Magistrate that to "make out a case," the witnesses must show that such drunkenness was exhibited in "the public streets or house of the city." Now, as he got drunk in a blacksmith shop and he remained there till he was dragged out by the Police, he insisted that his conduct was constitutional and parliamentary. The Justice took a similar view of the matter and gave NELLIGAN his discharge.

Fatal Accident.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 13th says—"Our readers will recollect that a few weeks since, several lives were lost by the falling of the brick walls on URBAN'S Safe Factory, on Pearl-street. The rubbish since then has mostly been cleared away, but the iron pillars which supported the first story had, from some unaccountable cause, been allowed to remain. Saturday afternoon, at about 4½ o'clock, some of the laborers were engaged in the cellars, when the pillars fell with a tremendous crash, one of them striking a workman, named PATRICK DEVAN, upon the head, smashing his skull and scattering his brains in every direction, his more fortunate companions escaping uninjured. The deceased has left a widow and eight children, totally unprovided for, to mourn his loss.

☞ Mr. NEBECKER's process of obtaining positive photographs is to expose a sheet of calotype paper to the daylight for a few seconds, or until a visible discoloration or browning of the surface takes place. Then it is dipped in a solution of iodide of potassium, consisting of 300 grains to the pint of water. The visible discoloration is apparently removed by the immersion—though such is not really the case, for if the paper thus dipped into a solution of iodide of potassium is exposed it will blacken over. When the pa

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing [illegible] and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant [illegible] upon entire satisfaction.

[illegible] left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The City and the Census.

A very lively interest is at all times manifested in regard to the affairs of the Empire State and the Empire City, by the other members of our confederacy, which is very natural, as they are the metropolitan State and City of the Union; and, in fact, New-York is the Metropolis, not only of the United States, but of the New World. It is the centre of art, of commerce, of civilization and fashion, and it is quite natural that our progress in refinement and growth in population should attract the attention of the world. It is the inevitable effect of prosperity to excite envy, and envy excites calumny, so that it is not strange that some of our less prosperous neighbors, or at least some to whom Nature has denied the splendid advantages which must ever keep New-York the Queen City of the New World, should endeavor to underrate the greatness of this City and magnify every circumstance calculated to detract from her magnificence and prosperity. But all such attempts must be futile. The superiority of New-York is not owing to any accidental causes; it is based upon her position, upon her commercial advantages, which no accidents can materially injure, nor any political or external causes destroy. The destiny of New-York cannot be averted, and that is to place her at the head of all the cities of the earth, the centre of wealth, of commerce, art, science, literature, and manufactures. She must become the great *entrepôt* for the whole world, where the financial exchanges with the East and West must be effected, and the common centre from which all the civilized nations of the earth will make their communications with each other. A close scrutiny of the map of this continent will at once show that there is no other spot, either on the Atlantic or on the Pacific, that combines as many advantages as this little Island upon which the City of New-York is built. Added to the great natural advantages of New-York, are the accidental ones of a population composed chiefly of the most adventurous, daring, energetic and liberal inhabitants of other countries, who have been attracted hither by the splendid opportunities which the position of the City offers for intercourse with other parts of the world, and the artificial means of internal communication which the enterprising spirit of the people have constructed. There is nothing, in fact, wanting to add to the grandeur and supremacy of the Empire City; her growth has been natural, and always in advance of the most ardent calculations.

Yet a feeling of disappointment has been expressed by some of our own citizens, and of exultation by some of our neighbors, at the footing up of the Census returns, which do not give either the State or the City so large a population as had been anticipated. But there is surely little cause for disappointment on one side or exultation on the other in the returns of our Census Marshals. New-York will still remain the Empire State and New-York the Empire City.

As to the population of the City, we believe it to be much greater than the Census returns exhibit, and that if it had been taken at a different season of the year, or in a more thorough manner, it would show a result of at least 50,000 more.

But in estimating the growth, population and wealth of New-York, strangers make no account of the great and populous suburbs of the City, which are, in reality, parts of the City itself. Brooklyn, which is the third city in the Union, is, essentially, a part of New-York—as much so as any of the upper Wards; and so are Jersey City, Hoboken, and the almost innumerable towns and villages lying within a circle of thirty miles, and accessible either by steamboat or railroad;—so that the population of New-York, estimated as the population of London is, does not fall short of a million; and a million of industrious and thrifty people, such as our people are, are equal to a million and half such population as crowd the cities of the Old World, where so large a part are paupers, beggars, and other bad subjects, who impoverish rather than add to the wealth of the communities in which they fasten.

There is an almost universal conviction that the Census of the City has been taken in a very imperfect manner; but there is no help for it now. At the next National Census, five years hence, we hope that some more efficient plan will be adopted for ascertaining the exact numbers of our various populations.

Potentates of Platte.

Platte County is hard to please in the matter of its popular sovereignty over Kansas. It wants no Northern man to replace Colonel Reeder. Shannon is too arctic; even a Northern man without a Northern side, is very far from suiting the tropical maturity of their views. They clamor, if we may confide in public and private accounts from the throne of squatter majesty, for a right Southern man, willing to be roped in, like a strand of twine, with the Stringfellows, and follow the most extravagant lead they may choose to propose. The Governor, in their terminology, is a man who can be governed; they have asked for such of Mr. Pierce, and he has most obligingly complied; but they are as ungrateful as the fabulous frogs, when the stork was invested with the throne of King Log and the monarchy of the duck-pond.

There is only one more thing to be done, if Governor Shannon prove indigestible. Let the President muster courage enough to appoint a Southerner—a Slave-holder if he choose—a very ultra, but at the same time an honest man, with a reputation to hold him worth retaining—and let him be the Platte County Governor of Kansas. We question very much whether the scenes of outrage so flourishing lately in the neighborhood of Westport would not abruptly cease under the administration of such an appointee; and a more emphatic assertion of the federal authority and utterance, in place of the treason and lawlessness encouraged by the President. Could any reputable public man at the South be induced to accept the position, we venture to say his very first official act would be to repress the insolence of Platte County, and consult the overslaughed and disregarded population of the Territory. He could not, with any regard to propriety, do otherwise. The only fear is, that a foreknowledge of the fact might prevent the person described from occupying a post of so great difficulty, or from exposing himself to the necessity of being just on that judgment-perverting question of free and slave soil.

State Paupers.

The Pension List in England, even as it now stands, is an anomalous example of misapplied funds. Until very late in the reign of George III., (in fact, during the last days of the Regency,) what is called "the Crown," (which is an *alias* for the Prime Minister,) had the power of placing any one, as a pensioner, upon the Revenue of the country for *any* amount. There was no check upon the exercise of this great power. It was done without the knowledge, and independent of the control of Parliament. There was about £1,500,000 annually voted, in those days, for what was called The Civil List; and, when the Minister wanted to bribe any one, the ready way was to grant a pension on the "Civil List" of England, Ireland or Scotland—or sometimes, as the case might be, on the revenue of each country. There are some instances on record where the pensioner has drawn his income from all three sources.

In those days Scotland had only a trifling national revenue; Ireland was heavily taxed and had ampler funds. The Opposition, headed by Grattan, made numerous efforts in the Irish Parliament to limit the amount of pensions granted on the Irish foundation. These efforts failed. The arguments by which they were opposed were feeble—not stronger, on the average, than that brought forward by Sir Boyle Roche, (of bull-making memory,) who declared that it would be rank disloyalty to stop the fountain of royal favor, which should be allowed to "flow freely, spontaneously and abundantly, as that of Holy Well, in Wales, that turns so many mills"—adding, which the orator, himself a pensioner as well as a placeman, had personal reasons for doing, that "indeed some of the best men have drunk of this fountain, which gives honor as well as vigor."

It was with the utmost difficulty that the Irish Parliament, even in the early years of its independence, could obtain a list of the persons who were thus quartered on the fruit of Irish taxation, with the respective amounts paid to each. The document was obtained, however, and made some remarkable disclosures. It showed how brawling patriots were servile pensioners—how Parliamentary votes were rewarded, if not purchased, by successive grants on the Pension-List—how a wife's honor or a daughter's shame was gilded by Treasury gold.

In those "good old times," the Pension List, like charity, covered a multitude of sins. There was no objection, at any time, to leaving it in the power of the Sovereign, with the approval of the Legislature, to employ some portion of the public money to reward merit, to encourage science. But when the general application of the people's money was gross and general, it was time to check the bounty of the Crown, or rather the venal profuseness of the Minister.

In general, the Sovereign had very little voice in this distribution. We recollect very few instances. One undoubtedly was, when, to silence "the great Commoner," as Pitt was called, a peerage was conferred first on his wife, and then upon himself. George III. shrewdly suggested his being placed on the Pension List for £3,000 a year, not to reward his merits or his patriotism, but to lead the public, who had trusted him up to that period, into the belief that he had sold himself (and them) to the Court party. Certain it is that, from the moment he accepted peerage and pension, the great Pitt lost his popularity. Another instance was the grant of £4,000 a year, on the Pension List, to the celebrated Edmund Burke. For forty years that able man had opposed nearly every public measure brought forward or sanctioned by the Ministers of the Crown. He stood before the world as the avowed champion of freedom—he had been proud to proclaim his

> "Utter detestation
> Of every villainy in every nation."

He delighted in claiming Charles James Fox as his friend,—he was, par excellence, *the* patriot of his time. But he was a needy man from the commencement. Fox, who had succeeded to £4,000 a year from his father, and was clerk of the pells in Ireland, (worth £3,000 per annum,) had gamed away his present and future income, by the time he was thirty, and lived on his friends (and the gaming-table) during the rest of his life. Burke, who was too proud to sponge upon his friends, did not disdain to owe £30,000 to his tradesmen. His party, who were subscribing to a fund for purchasing £3,000 annuity for Fox, (which they did in 1793,) made no effort to relieve Burke from his embarrasements. Intimation was given, in a private message from George III., that it would be Mr. Burke's own fault if he continued to feel pecuniary distress. The French Revolution broke out, and Burke took (or made) occasion to quarrel with Fox and all his former friends. Then followed his celebrated pamphlet against the Revolution, and in defence of hereditary monarchy—a book which George III. openly declared, at one of his levees, every gentleman ought to read. Immediately after, Burke was placed on the Civil List for a pension of £1,350 a year, and soon after received an addition of £2,500 per annum on the Four and a Half per cent. Fund. The reversion of this large annuity was granted to his wife, who lived to receive it for forty years. Thus was political apostacy rewarded. There was satire, and probably truth, in what was said by Sir Philip Francis, (the reputed author of "Junius,") that if the friends of peace and liberty had subscribed thirty thousand pounds to pay off Burke's debts, there would have been no war against the French Revolution.

In 1834, there was an exciting debate on the Pension List. Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, now at the head of the city of London Police, was a vigilant, radical, eloquent member of Parliament, much desirous of popularity, and somewhat moved, (it is charitable to suppose,) by the undoubted blackness of the case. He got up an excitement, in and out of Parliament, on the subject of the Pension List, and required the Government to institute a searching and public inquiry into the grounds on which every pension had been granted, with the avowed intention of striking out every name for whose retention on the list a merit-claim could not be established. Simple and just as this was, the proposal was condemned on all sides. The British House of Commons, as our readers know, does *not* represent the People. It is composed, in a great degree, of members and connections of the Aristocracy. Nine-tenths of the public pensioners—the whole of those who receive large amounts—more or less belong to what Englishmen love to call "the higher classes,"—persons, in short, who are too proud to work for their honest living, but are mean enough to draw pauper-pay, as pensioners, from the hardly-earned wages of the industrial classes. To call on *these* to show cause why they should thus be fed, lodged, and clothed by the public! There was desecration in the very thought. At that time, a downright *liberal* Ministry was at the head of affairs in England. Also, too many of their own relations were on the Black List, to render the inquiry pleasant. From the Tory Opposition no support was to be expected, considering how the members and connections of their own families were quartered on the public, and more particularly when it was a notorious fact that in November, 1830, when the Duke of Wellington had to resign office, his last official signature, as Premier, was to a Treasury Warrant granting a pension of £800 per annum to the Honorable Harriet Arbuthnot, wife of his own intimate friend, and generally believed to be his *own* mistress.

A few disclosures, however, were made. It appeared that Viscount Avonmore, (son of the Irish Judge,) enjoyed £4,199 a year as late Principal Registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery. He draws that pension to this hour, and, as it was granted in 1800, has already received about £230,000. A Mr. Edgell got £2,336 a year, as late Clerk of Errors, Court of Exchequer. Lord Kenyon drew £2,089 a year, as Custos Brevium of the Queen's Bench. Lord Liverpool had £2,700 a year, as late Prothonotary, Court of Chancery, Lancashire. Mr. Vincent had an annual nest-egg of £5,000, as Queen's Remembrancer, Court of Queen's Bench; and the Earl of Ellenborough, besides drawing £2,089, as his moiety for being joint Custos Brevium of the Queen's Bench, receives £7,700 a year as Chief Clerk of the same Court, having received over £800,000 in all. In every case here mentioned, the duties were performed by deputy.

The result of Whittle Harvey's agitation was a compromise, viz.: that the existing Pension List should not be disturbed, and that no pension of any amount (save for superannuations, and other circumstances specially provided for by existing statutes) should be granted without the concurrence of Parliament. At the same time, the Sovereign (*i. e.* the Prime Minister) was allowed to grant £1,200 every year among deserving and eminent persons who had distinguished themselves in literature, science or art. Pensions to this amount are annually granted—the sum thus disbursed, on the whole, being about £25,000 a year. As we instanced, yesterday, even these grants are abused, when only £150 a year is given out of the £1,200, to persons connected with literature. However, it is better than it was a few years ago, when Lord Melbourne gave £1,000 a year, in two successive years, out of this fund, to Mademoiselle Este, (now Lady Truro,) simply because she was Queen Victoria's left-handed cousin; also putting Baroness Lehzen, the Queen's confidential ante-nuptial Secretary, on the same fund for £400 a year, together with Her Majesty's music, language, singing and dancing teachers, for a like amount. The whole subject of British Pensions and Sinecures, is a very profitable one for the people of a republican government to study.

Alderman Briggs in the Field Again.

Since the return of Judge Daly he has amended his former order, compelling the refractory witnesses before the Briggs Committee to answer the questions which that grave and potent personage should see fit to propound to them; and McKellar, the Police Clerk, and all others who are suspected of knowing anything which Alderman Briggs wishes to be informed of will be compelled to stand up and make clean breasts of their perilous secrets. As the Alderman has had nearly four months to reflect upon the great business which he has undertaken, to weigh all the moral consequences dependent upon it, and to form a correct judgment of the public opinion in reference to his exploits, we trust he will manifest a greater regard for the public good than he has done, and not persist in diverting the time of public officers by an attempt to screw out of them secrets which can be of no possible value to himself or anybody else. We assure the Alderman that his investigating Committee serves the purpose of a tub thrown to a whale, or the tin kettle which was tied to the tail of Alcibiades' dog; it diverts the attention of the public, and himself too, from worse offenders than those he seeks to punish. Alderman Briggs may not be aware of his resemblance to a Roman Emperor, but while he is engaged with his Committee, he is like Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. We would not deprive the Alderman of any of his triumphs over the Chief of Police and his contumacious Clerk, but we hope he means to make very brief work of his investigations into the secrets of the dog-pound, the birth-place of Mr. Matsell, and other important matters, now that he has full power from Judge Daly to go ahead.

Australian Prospects.

The Australian Colonies present a deeply interesting aspect just now; driven as they are by the force of circumstances into a position, affording a somewhat faint resemblance to the American Colonies at the period immediately preceding our own revolutionary struggle for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Soon there may be a more striking likeness between our country eighty years ago and Australia to-day.

The gold mines have brought within our own times that destiny for Australia which, though inevitable, would not have been fulfilled for many years to come at the rate of its growth previous to the discovery of that "yellow earth, the white man worships as his God." The great increase of population within the past four years has, as it were, filled out the proportions of the figure which is destined to grapple with the Home Government; assume its powers and discard its despotism. The emigration consists of the hardiest and most daring sons of Europe, adventurous, able-bodied men; men who were not paupers, for the passage-money to Australia would in European countries, be accounted a sufficient sum, though small, to start some sort of a business from which a living would be insured. In embarking their all, they seek to rise above that position which it would accord to them at home; and feeling there is no retreat but in poverty, they will needs risk life on the chances of prosperity. The varied nature of the emigration also, gives a more expansive character to the desires of the adopted Tasmanians. Some three years ago Mr. Marshall, member of Congress from California, speaking of the nature of the population of that State, and of its being made up of delegates, so to speak, from every State in the Union, characterized it as "a great unpacked, uninfluenced, disinterested National Convention, composed of the best material, men proven by the test of emigration to the West." This is also true, but in a less degree, however, of Australia. It is a convention to some extent of the European nations, (with the addition of delegates from the United States.) The great question with it is "Ways and Means," of the creation of which, by and for themselves, they emphatically claim the right. The magnitude of various, though common necessities, creates a unity of strength, and by the last advices we see that the Revolution proceeds with commendable determination. The only blood spilt yet has been at Ballarat in December; and has tended to augment distrust of the Colonial Government, and to vigorously increase the action of the people.

The Government has been acting in opposition to the Legislative Council, and from imposing a *protection*, amounting to a despotism over the people, and especially at the gold fields, have gone to the other extremes of giving no protection at all. With the plea of reducing expenses, the police force has been so curtailed that life and property are menanced by those marauders which ever abound on the outskirts of a new and heterogeneously formed community. Meetings have been held, and at Ballarat (the scene of the first bloodshed,) the miners have determined to take the law into their own hands. And instead of preventing collision and outrage, the Legislative Council has just passed an act "designed to grant compensation to parties whose property may be injured or destroyed during a disturbance." This is what the Irish characterize as cutting your head and then giving you a plaster.

Meanwhile, the Land Question is being much agitated. In this we see a fundamental principle of revolution, although the Australian journals state its position to be as unsettled as ever. Land is life. Every man who would be free desires a hold on the ground, and it is not possible that in Australia, a new, expansive country, the men who work the soil will be content with any feudal tenure, any twenty or thirty years' lease, which puts the lease-holder in the position of an apprentice, whose comparatively unrequited labors return to the "master." With such room it is ridiculous to imagine the settlers as anything but the owners of the soil, and having a common interest in the protection of each other, they cannot possibly put up with any such system, any con-acre means of existence, which is the curse of the Irish peasantry.

A bill of indictment against the Home and Colonial Governments has appeared in the shape of a pamphlet on the Land Question, which has commanded much attention, and on reviewing which, the Melbourne *Age* recommends to the attentive perusal of England. This journal, the ablest and most vigorous of the Opposition press, considers that it is too late now to turn the tide of popular feeling, and confidently declares that the people of Victoria will, to a man, insist on the dismissal of the Governor, and "a *revised* new Constitution—and both these they *will* have—*or else the alternative*."

Among other noticeable events, recording Colonial progress, may be mentioned the inauguration of a University at Melbourne—the starting of a Monthly Magazine at the same city, and the proclamation of four new municipalities in the same vicinity.

Venders of Vegetables.

After a long repose, during which pumpkins have ripened, and cabbages come to a head, the Market Gardeners and the Hucksters are again occupying the attention of the Common Council, and filling their full share of space in the columns of the daily papers. On Monday night, the Committee, to whom the subject was referred in the Board of Councilmen, made a very sensible report which allots certain standing room for the farmers' wagons, and gives very good reasons for not interfering with the hucksters' stands. But the Committee did not attempt to give any reasons why the Venders of Vegetables, above all other dealers in the daily necessaries of life, should be allowed the privilege of using the public streets to sell their commodities in, and thus escape the charge for rent which all other dealers are compelled to pay. While the Marketmen and Gardeners are allowed to occupy the streets with their wagons, they will never attempt to find themselves better quarters, but will be content to drive a kind of nomadic and uncertain traffic, as little profitable to themselves as to the purchasers of their commodities. To fully comprehend the beauties of the present system of vegetable-selling in New-York, it is necessary to make an early visit to the purlieus of Washington Market on a fine morning at this season of the year, when a scene of turmoil and confusion will be revealed which no one can have a conception of who has not witnessed it. Although the Market Gardeners complain that the hucksters monopolize all the profits of the vegetable traffic, it is well known that there is no business which pays better, in the neighborhood of New-York, than that of raising vegetables for our markets, and those who engage in it can very well afford to pay for all the accommodations which the nature of their business requires.

Who Struck the First Blow?

From the conflicting and wholly irreconcilable statements of the Louisville papers, it is still impossible to decide which of the two parties, the Sag-Nichts or Know-Nothings, committed the first act of violence which led to the terrible riots. The *Journal* is most solemn and violent in its assertions that the Foreigners fired the first shot; but a correspondent of the *Evening Post*, in Louisville, who says he has been at great pains to obtain accurate information, has no doubt that the first blow was struck by the "Americans." However, let who will have struck the first blow, there is no doubt as to who struck the most blows or the last one. When we receive the affidavits and mass of testimony published by the *Journal* on Monday, we may be able to form a more correct opinion on the subject; but it will probably never be satisfactorily determined who struck the first blow, though it is pretty well established that each was prepared to strike on the first opportunity that should occur. The *Journal* says:

> "We find by perusal of the comments of the distant papers on the riots of Monday, that they are under the impression that there was but one riot. For their information we state that there were two distinct scenes of riot, that occurred at different times and at distant points. The riot in the First Ward occurred about 2 o'clock and was all over at 3½ o'clock; that in the Eighth Ward began about 6 o'clock. The places are more than a mile and a half apart, and in the First Ward the chief assailants were Germans, and in the latter exclusively Irish."

The Republican Movement.

A very large meeting of the friends of the Republican movement was held in Portland, Maine, yesterday, at which many speeches were made by prominent men of several States. The essence of the remarks of the principal speakers was, that at the present time there is in reality but one issue before the people, and that is Slavery. The position the North must take, they believe, is unyielding opposition to the extension of Slavery; and for that purpose, and that it may be effectual, a fusion of all parties opposed to the wider spread of that institution is considered necessary.

The Whig Convention held in Alleghany County, Penn., yesterday, took ground in favor of the Republican movement; and similar action has been taken by portions of the citizens of Washington, D. C.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mass., informs us that a meeting to initiate a fusion of the Anti-Administration feeling of the State is to be held there on Thursday, and that great beneficial results are expected to flow from it. A large number of distinguished men are said to favor the movement. The following are named as supporting it warmly: The venerable Samuel Hoar and ex-Senator Rockwell, Hon. Increase Sumner, ex-Governor Boutwell; Mr. Banks and H. W. Cushman are expected to give it their favor.

☞ Our news from Mexico is of a most interesting kind. It would seem that the revolution has now gained sufficient importance to indicate early changes of a serious character.

Texas Election.

From Texas we learn that Mr. Pease, Democrat, was supposed to be reëlected Governor Ex-Governor Bell is elected to Congress.

Dramatic.

Wallack's Theatre.—A performance of private theatricals takes place here to-night, in compliment to Mr. C. T. P. Ware, a literary gentleman, who has written several successful plays for the New-York theatres. A number of distinguished amateurs will make their first appearance, prominent among whom is Miss Ada Clare, a lady of great personal attractions and endowments. There will, we trust, be a good attendance. Entertainments of this kind are not of frequent occurrence, and possess unusual interest.

A Farmer's Observations.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is a source of much gratification to farmers that a journal of the acknowledged ability of the Times expresses a determination to devote considerable attention to agricultural pursuits. Always a favorite in the "rural districts," it is now received with much more substantial welcome, and the benefits resulting from it, no doubt, will be worthy of its noble intention.

In accordance with your general request, I venture a word concerning the crops. For the last few weeks I have been traveling through a majority of the Northern States, and [illegible] my position as a farmer, have made two principal objects to gain knowledge adapted to my [illegible].

The harvests, I find, are more than a fair average and have been gathered in a fine condition; the copious rains delaying but not injuring them, as is frequently reported.

A few pieces of wheat have been damaged by the insect or some other local cause, but the number is in no comparison with that which many appear anxious to circulate. Summer crops promise abundantly, precluding almost the possibility of the famine prices predicted by speculators.

Yours, &c., VIR.

Sterlingville, Penn., Aug. 8, 1855.

Jumping On and Off of Moving Cars.

That's right, economical old friend, who can't afford to wait till a car stops to get on or off of it, jump, and save a minute and show your agility. And to-morrow jump again and get your leg smashed or your arm crushed, and then lay groaning for a month and lamenting your folly.

Soberly, though, the time gained by impulsive men in jumping on or off of cars while in motion, is not worth the opium that the doctors will give you to make you oblivious of your pain while the comminuted bone is working out through the suppurating soft parts. So it is a very foolish trick and not to be tried except by those who are homeless and want to be boarded gratuitously at Bellevue Hospital. When you wish to get off the cars always go to the rear end, so that, whatever happens, you'll not get under the wheel, and then ringing the bell, wait till the car is still, and step out like a respectable gentleman as you are. When you get on, if right lively, it may do to step on at the rear end if the team is walking, but upon the front platform don't try to mount while the engine or the team is moving, unless you wish to figure next day in the papers under the head of "Coroner's Inquests," and in the case of the arrival of a steamer, be crowded out even at that.

☞ The Methodist Protestant Church of North Illinois propose to hold a Conventional Mass Meeting in Centre Grove, Bureau County, Illinois, on the 17th of August next, to agree upon some plan for separating said Church from its criminal connection with Slavery. Both ministers and members are invited to be present.—*St. Louis Advocate.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.

Fever and Ague.—Rev. R. L. Frazee, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. Deshler—*Dear Sir*: We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any useless article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti-Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W. Davison, S. M. Pierson,
John Williams, [illegible],
Jane Ness, Samuel Phillips,
R. M. Tisdale, John D. [illegible].

Dear Sir: Those of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And other [illegible] I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. Frazee,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1853.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., [illegible] & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.—Persons suffering from either of these diseases should apply immediately for [illegible] ORIENTAL BITTERS, the only medicine now before the public that will effect a cure without poisoning those who take it. This medicine is no catchpenny affair, but a genuine remedy that will cure 99 persons out of every 100, when directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cases where it fails. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by the Agent F. S. STREET, No. [illegible] Broadway. For particulars, call and get circular, or see an advertisement in the New-York [illegible].

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL ENSURE their health the coming season, by using the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. It prevents or removes all traces of disease. Dr. Chilton's certificate accompanying each bottle. GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. [illegible] Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS, and druggists generally.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. [illegible] Broadway, corner of White-st., are now selling off their entire stock of rich Carpetings full 25 per cent. less than Fall prices. Will open on the 20th of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

[illegible] the fire of the [illegible] instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at the greatest heat.

C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 6, 1855.

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

Aug. 6, 1855. J. F. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder-Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. [illegible] Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.

Green Block, Nos. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENT JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion to the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. [illegible] Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. [illegible] Broadway.

"THE KNOX."—WE HAVE HEARD OF HARD knocks and soft knocks, and many other kinds of knocks, but the knocks that are "felt" are the beavers manufactured by the celebrated KNOX, whose stores at the corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, and No. [illegible] Broadway, are two of the ornaments of our popular thoroughfares.

SEWING MACHINES.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR sewing machines, should not fail to examine NICHOLS & CO.'S machines, with their late improvements for stitching the finest or coarsest material, with or without a waxed thread, either in flat or cylindrical form.

J. B. NICHOLS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

THADDEUS HYATT, No. 239 West Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]

WELLS & PROVOST, No. 281 Pearl-st.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer. — Public Administrator's Sale, ON THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock, at BRADLEY'S Stable, corner of 18th-st. [illegible] one dark brown mare, buggy, top wagon, harness, sleigh, buffalo robe, bells, blankets, &c., belonging to the estate of THOMAS LOCKHART, Jr., deceased. Terms cash, current money.

Fruit Cans.—LUDLOW'S Patent Self-Sealing Can requires no wax, solder or cement; acknowledged the neatest, safest and most convenient can in use. They never fail to preserve Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, Quinces, &c., in a perfectly fresh state. Agents wanted in every town in the Western States. BROWNELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 249 Pearl-st., New-York.

Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's Brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 183 Broadway.

The only Effectual Exterminator, without danger or smell. HENRY R. COSTAR'S effectual RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York. T. B. CALLENDER, No. 22 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Agent for Philadelphia, Penn.

Wilkin's Amiolet will restore, preserve and cleanse the hair. Recipe thereof was presented to me by Dr. S. M. Elliott, the celebrated oculist. Price 50 cents. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., and druggists generally, and M. WILKINS, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If a man by the name of JASON CASPERSEN is anywhere about New-York, please to call on board the schooner Emily of Sierra Leone, Pier No. 49 East River. FREDERICK GRAATZER.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Desires an acquaintance with a lady of intelligence and good personal appearance, with a view to matrimony. The advertiser is of good personal appearance, and in fair pecuniary circumstances. Please address C. C., Broadway Post-Office, stating place of residence and time of interview. No other communication will be noticed.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH AND FIRST IN THE UNITED STATES.—The members and congregation of this Church, and all who are in favor of retaining that time honored sanctuary in its present location, will hold a public meeting in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, between Broome and Spring sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, at ½ o'clock, when a full history of the Church, including the existing difficulties occasioned by an attempt to sell it, will be given. All the clergy of the City are invited to attend. P. S.—Suitable accommodations for the Press. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. JAMES T. BARNES, Chairman. O. FERGUSON, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK will hold an adjourned meeting of its annual session, in the room, O. F. Hall, Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

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[illegible]

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.

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AUGUST, 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
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[illegible] line of Stages connect with this boat.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—A new article for [illegible] LEWIS WHITE, No. 18 Trumbull-st., Hartford, Conn.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A [illegible]

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SITUATION WANTED—By a competent, trustworthy young woman, as cook in all its branches; understands baking and pastry [illegible] will assist in the washing and ironing if required; gives the most satisfactory City reference; wishes a private family, as she is fully competent. Call at No. 135 West 21st-st., second floor, front room, No. 7.

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SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a first rate cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and is a first rate washer and ironer. The best of City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid or general laundress, in a private family. Has the best of City reference from the last place where she lived. Has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable well recommended young woman; is an excellent waitress and chambermaid, and a first rate seamstress. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady woman, as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 166 East 12th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. [illegible] av., in the store.

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SPANISH TEACHER.—A native of old Spain, speaking the pure Castilian, would like an engagement in some good Academy where his services as Spanish Teacher would be an equivalent for board and tuition in French and mathematics. Good references can be given. Address Y. P. C., Post-Office, Brooklyn, L. I.

TEACHER.—A young lady of experience and success in teaching the Piano in Seminaries, would like to engage as teacher in a public or private school in this City, or would instruct a few pupils at their residence. Reference can be given, &c. Address PIANO, Times office.

TEACHER WANTED—A gentleman to teach 3 children, aged 8, 10 and 12 years, in a private family, 30 miles from the city, all the English branches, French, and also to give instruction on the piano. Address Box No. 1,934 Post Office.

TEACHER.—A young lady of experience in teaching, is desirous of an engagement in a School, or as visiting governess. Can bring good testimonials as to ability. Teaches English, French and Music. Address "C. D." office of this paper.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family, either as resident or visiting governess, to instruct in the primary branches of English education, and also of music, or as companion to a lady. Address C. B. C., Box No. 1,486 Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

WHO WANTS HELP SHOULD APPLY to the American and Foreign Employment Society, (PETER COOPER, Esq., President,) offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, next door to Post Office, and No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn, where no domestics are admitted whose good character has not been first ascertained by direct correspondence with their last employers. Farm and other laborers, mechanics, &c., and female domestics newly arrived in the country, may be obtained at the Society's Office, No. 27 Greenwich st. D. B. THOMASON, General Agent.

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Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk, Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855.
TULLER, HART & McCORKLE,
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 91 LIBERTY-ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.
75 pieces Irish Poplin (watered) at 3s. 6d. per yard.
150 pieces Paramatta at 1s. 6d. per yard.
100 pieces Rich Plaid Silks at 4s. 6d. per yard.
100 pieces De Bege at 1s. per yard.
20 pieces Black Silks at 8s. per yard, worth 10s.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, 390 Grand-st., and 447 8th-av.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS.
No. 192 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETS.—The entire stock of J. H. GILLESPIE, No. 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., east side—stock amounting to over $20,000, all which must be cleared out to close up the business, and will be offered at nearly half price. Sale to continue from THIS DAY until it is entirely disposed of. Great opportunity to those that wish to buy carpets and oil cloths at a great sacrifice. Remember the No. 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., east side. The 3d and 4th av. cars pass by the door.

N. B.—Store to let, and fixtures for sale. Inquire in the store.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—On MONDAY, Aug. 13, will be opened a new, large and magnificent assortment of French embroidered collars and sleeves at 25 per cent. below the regular prices. Also, a choice assortment of Valenciennes laces at one shilling a yard and upwards. The remainder of the last lot of embroideries will be sold on and after MONDAY at a sacrifice.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WET BROADCLOTHS, BLACK SILK VELVETS, BLANKETS, &c.—Linens, Tablecloths, Towels, Union Damasks and Cloths, Brown Cloths, a large assortment. Dealers supplied at lowest cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 53 and 51 Catharine-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 3 Park-place, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening in the early part of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children enjoyed by the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and no effort for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

Due notice will be given of the day for the admission of pupils, both in the preparatory and collegiate departments.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

J. S. T. Stranahan,	John T. Martin,	J. H. Frothingham,
R. S. Tucker,	Horace B. Claflin,	H. R. Worthington,
Luther B. Wyman,	Charles S. Baylis,	J. E. Southworth,
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Josiah O. Low,	D. S. Landon,	Charles E. Marvin,
	A. S. Barnes.	

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of the School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. E. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. B. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of E. Stevens, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st., New-Haven.

MURRAY HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their Boarding and Day School, No. 40 East 25th-st., near Madison av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

A Primary Department will be added, for the instruction of children of both sexes. Tuition, $10 per term.

The location is a desirable one, being retired and healthy, with abundant means of access by stages and cars, to all parts of the city.

English studies receive especial care, while French is the common language of the school and family.

Circulars with complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

Refer to Hon. Henry W. De Saussure, Hon. James L. Petigru, Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. D., Francis Y. Porcher, M. D., John Holbrook, M. D., St. John Phillips, M. D., Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., and Abraham Moise, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Washington Irving, Esq., Geo. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, New-York City; Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. A. C. Kendrick, Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. C. J. Bowen, Williamsburg, L. I.; Col. J. W. Scott, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Rev. A. A. Livermore and R. B. Springer, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Andrew A. Lipscombe, D. D., Montgomery, Alabama.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway. References, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES ROSME, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS, Esq.

A CARD.—H. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 49 East 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. PEUGNET, to be had by addressing as above. ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS BAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 17 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOLBEARE & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss BAINES, at her residence.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 51 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall-st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

MR. L. DE GRAND VAL'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING INSTITUTE—Hudson and Washington Terraces, Hoboken, N. J. A first-class institution with a full corps of efficient instructors and every requisite for health and comfort. References—Messrs. CHASTELAIN & POMEROY, and Mr. E. PLUNKETT, No. 6 Broad st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—This school for boys is one of the oldest in the country. Situated at Flushing, L. I., one hour's distance from New-York by railroad. E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 30 East 22d-st.

THE MISSES TISDALE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 139 Dean-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story and attic frame house, No. 58 Vanderbilt-av., second door from Myrtle-av. Sixth East, with dining-room extension [illegible] dumb-waiter connecting with kitchen; house contains 10 rooms; sliding doors in first and second story, large airy rooms; well situated for a tenant. Apply to R. S. FERRIS, Bank of New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new first class three story and basement brick house, finished in the best style with the modern improvements, and desirably located in South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of HERMANN E. LUDEWIG, No. 39 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 2½ hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 32 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 200 fruit and ornamental trees, with 20 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire of Captain THOMAS P. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 163 West 25th-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany; or the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM OF 40 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated near the station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Port Chester. Inquire for particulars of R. B. WESLEY, No. 49 William-st.

ONE OR TWO LOTS FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet, situated on Rodney-st., East Brooklyn, near Division-av., (or Williamsburg line,) and within five minutes' walk of the Ferries—one of the most beautiful locations in that vicinity. The lots require no grading. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN GREGSTON, No. 212 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, or to Mr. HENRY HEDDEN, No. 96 Houston-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A first-class daguerreian gallery in the thriving city of Chicago, Ill. This gallery is one of the best in the city; has a well established business, and offers to an enterprising artist an opportunity to make a good investment that rarely occurs. For particulars inquire of W. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Chicago, Ill.; or WATSON, RITTER & CO., No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE CO. will sell lots and build houses on accommodating terms of payment. Houses for sale at prices ranging from $750 $1,400, $2,800. Also an elegant Italian Villa, with 2 lots, $6,000. Will build houses of any plan desired. An elegant and commodious cottage house to rent, with 9 rooms, for $225. Also parts of houses to rent. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is unsurpassed for beauty and healthiness. Time 30 minutes from South Ferry. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 348 Broadway, where plan of buildings may be seen.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby, on the banks of the Housatonic River, amid the most beautiful river scenery in Connecticut; three hours' ride from New-York. House with 16 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds 1½ acres, with out-buildings, ornamental trees and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. respectfully announce that, in addition to their regular auction business, they have organized several departments for disposing of real estate by private contract, separate registers being kept for different localities. By this arrangement buyers, whether of country or City property, are furnished with unusual facilities for making their selections.

Parties wishing to sell are invited to furnish descriptions of their property, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office, No. 7 Broad-st. Loans on bond and mortgage negotiated.

A GREAT BARGAIN—For sale, or exchange for unencumbered lots in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful country mansion house (new,) at Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, opposite Tarrytown, on high ground, commanding an unequaled view of Hudson River scenery—within 200 yards of the upper landing; the house is brick, two stories, attic and basement; hard finished walls throughout; about 35 feet square; cost over $8,000 to build; ground about 125 feet square. There is a ferry from Tarrytown to Nyack, which meets all the Hudson River trains. Boats leave foot of Chambers street twice daily for Nyack. Lowest price $6,000—two thirds of the purchase money can remain. Address H. G. M., Box No. 1,450 Post-Office, New-York.

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—House brick, and nearly new, 44 by 30 feet; basement and cellar; five rooms on first floor; six rooms and closets on second floor; attics, well, cistern, brick stable, &c.; lot about an acre, well stocked with choice fruit trees; stands on an elevation commanding an extensive view of river, vale and mountains; two hours by railroad from the City; eight or ten minutes' walk from the depot. Part of the price may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire at Store No. 138 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, fifteen miles from New-York City, and three minutes' walk from Railroad depot, and convenient to steamboat landing. Fare from New-York City 25 cents. Trains pass ten times every day. Farm contains eighty six acres, under a high state of cultivation, and is delightfully located. First class mansion house, servants' house and outbuildings. Abundant supply of good water. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 363 Broadway, P. S. CASLER'S office, or address the Proprietor, S. O. P., at Elizabeth City, New-Jersey.

[illegible] thirty-five miles from New-York, on the Long Island Sound, the following varieties of timber and cord wood, viz: Locust and chestnut posts and large locust for ship timber; white, black, pin and red oak, for planks or deck spikes; very large black walnut, chestnut, hickory, &c.; 1,000 to 2,000 cords of wood, consisting of oak, chestnut and hickory, piled and ready for immediate delivery. Steamer Glen Cove, leaving Peck-slip, New-York, daily, at 4 P. M., stops at the place. HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Manor, Queen's County, L. I.

FOR SALE.—Mr. H. PEUGNET begs to inform the public and his friends that he has not sold his institution to any one. His property, 161 feet on Bank-st. and the on Troy-st., is offered for sale. The buildings which were used during twenty years for a large institution, may be sold with sixty-six feet on each street, and with from one to six more lots if desired.

FOR SALE—Instruments of Natural Philosophy. Address H. PEUGNET, No. 27 Bank-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On Rose and William sts., near Pearl, containing 73 feet 3 inches on Rose-st., 75 feet on William-st., 327 feet on the east, and 288 feet on the west line. Fronting on Rose-st. is the Meeting-House of the Society of Friends, and on William-st. are four 3-story brick houses which are rented for $850 each. For terms, apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st., or WILLIAM H. MACY, at Leather Manufacturer's Bank.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, the basement and second floors and upper part of houses Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., from 8½ to 10½ A. M.

FARM ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A small farm, containing about thirty-two acres of land, situated on the plank road leading from Vanderbilt's Landing to the village of Rossville, eight miles from the former and one and a half miles from the latter place. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of E. K. VAN DYKE, Corn Exchange Bank, this City.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A small three-story house in the upper part of the City. Price not to exceed $7,000 to $8,000. Address box No. 3,[illegible] Post-Office, stating location and price.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO RENT.—One of the three new three story brick houses, on Washington near Gates-av. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LEASE.—The handsome three story house, No. 77 West 20th-st., is in perfect order and has the modern improvements. Rent $700 a year. Immediate possession. Apply to CHAS. B. HART, 51 William st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND, AT STAPLETON—On Harrison and Quin sts., with plenty of ground, stable, fruit and shade trees attached, all in good order, and will be rented low to a good tenant; about midway between Vanderbilt's and Stapleton Ferries and within five minutes' walk of either. Immediate possession. Apply to Dr. LEA, or R. G. SMITH, near the premises.

NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET, and as the present tenant is about to leave the State, the furniture, which is new and of the best quality, is for sale. Apply to J. M. DOUGLASS, West Hoboken, one mile from the ferry.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—First class three-story and basement brick house, handsomely furnished, and pleasantly located in Bloomfield-st., Hoboken. Five minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent $600 per annum. Address or inquire of LEAVITT, WADSWORTH & CO., No. 166 Pearl st., corner of Pine, New-York.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Bedford-av., near DeKalb, with large garden, well stocked with vegetables, fruit trees, grape arbor, &c. Myrtle-av. omnibuses pass within two blocks. Apply on the premises, to J. MAXWELL.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 169 Walker-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—A very pleasant office, with back rooms, suitable for a lawyer or other gentleman. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to L. F. DAY, No. 65 Nassau-st., during this week.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—22 by 60 feet. Rent low. Apply at No. 33 Montgomery-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 22d-st. and 1st av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In the Disbit Building, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one block east of Broadway. Inquire on the premises, at the office of E. ANTHONY.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 182 Cliff-st.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ¼ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, NEW-YORK. [illegible] the celebrated French Tragedienne,

RACHEL,

Supported by a full company of distinguished Artists from Paris [illegible]

RACHEL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

[illegible]

Mlle. RACHEL.
Mlle. SARAH, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
Mlle. LIA, from the Porte St. Martin, Paris.
Mlle. DUBREY, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
Mlle. DINAH, from the Odéon, Paris.
Mlle. BRIARD, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
Mme. LATOUCHE, from the Grand Theatre, Lyons.
Messrs. RANDOUX, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
CHERY, Aine, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
LATOUCHE, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
BEAUVALLET (Léon), from the Odéon, Paris.
DIEUDONNE, from the Conservatoire, Paris.
CHERY, Jeune, from the Ambigu, Paris.
BELLEVAULT, from the Royal Theatre, Brussels.
PELLETIER, from the Ambigu, Paris.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—BALLET TROUPE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH DANCERS AND FRENCH VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, by several artists from the French Theatre, New-Orleans. The Ballet will include the following eminent artists: Senorita SOTO, Mlle. VICTORINE FRANCK, Mlle. NATALIE TILMAN, Mlle. HENRI, Mons. CARRESE, Mons. L. TILMAN, Mons. YATES, with a full corps du ballet.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15,

To commence with vaudeville, in one act,

LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE.

After which (first time) the Grand Ballet,

L'ISLE DES NYMPHES.

To be followed by the Spanish Ballet,

LA MAJA DE SEVILLE.

After which, first time,

LA PARTIE DE PIQUET.

by all the artists.

For characters and incidents see bills of the theatre. Doors open at 7; performances commence at 8. Boxes and Parquette ONLY FIFTY CENTS. Grand Ballet and Vaudeville every night this week.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The public are respectfully informed that the distinguished American Comedian

MR. HACKETT,

before departing again for Europe, has been persuaded to perform here a few of his most popular characters, commencing

MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 20,

when this Theatre will be reopened for 12 dramatic performances only, terminating positively 31st August inst. The Company are notified to meet upon the stage, THURSDAY next, 16th inst. H. J. CONWAY, Acting Stage Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15—WONDERFUL.—The Grand Romantic Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA, OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

Mounted with new and magnificent scenery, by Messrs. Hilyard, Hielge and assistants; new costumes, G. V. Taylor and assistants; new properties, C. Sylvester and assistants; machinery and magic changes, by Messrs. Phelan and Bunyan; dances, by Mr. Frederick; music by Rossini. And received with unbounded delight and applause by most crowded, fashionable and enthusiastic audiences. The characters by the renowned

PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Prince Felix........Mr. W. Harrison
Dandini, the Prince's Valet........Mr. Borrani
Baron Pompolino........Mr. Horncastle
Pedro, the Baron's servant........Mr. [illegible]
Alidoro, tutor to the Prince........Mr. [illegible]
Thisbe........Mrs. [illegible]
Fairy Queen........Mrs. [illegible]
Clorinda........[illegible]
Cinderella........Miss Louisa Pyne

THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Mr. BURTON in Comedy and Farce.

FRIDAY—The PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY in CINDERELLA.

Tickets........Fifty Cents.
Private Boxes........Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats........One Dollar.

Box Office open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.

DRAMATIC COMPLIMENT TO CHARLES T. P. WARE, at Wallack's Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, Knowles' admirable play of

THE HUNCHBACK.

In which Mr. WARE will personate the character of Master Walter.

Julia........Miss Ada Clare | Helen, Miss Jessie McLean

Supported by the following talented artists: W. Bennett, Esq., as Clifford; H. E. Smith, as Fathom; E. T. Underhill, as Modus.

Sig. La Manna........Conductor of the Orchestra.

To be followed by a most attractive novelty, and other entertainments.

Tickets obtained at POLLING, St. Nicholas Hotel, and W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

Box Book open on MONDAY, the 13th inst.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—GABRIEL RAVEL and the MARTINETTI FAMILY.—THIS EVENING, Aug. 15, will be presented, first time, the gorgeous Pantomime of the GREEN MONSTER.

White Knight, Gabriel Ravel; Harlequin........Henry Wells

The fancy Ballet of

PUNCH IS GOOD HUMOR.

After which Exercises of the Mystic Rings by the Martinetti Brothers.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, WYMAN, the Necromancer, will give his wonderful exploits in Legerdemain, here for the last time of the GREATEST MAGICIAN OF THE AGE [illegible] THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock and THIS EVENING at 8, in a diversity of his beautiful feats of magic and ventriloquism. The BEARDED INFANT, with the Swiss BEARDED LADY, the DWARF LADY, &c., still here. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents. BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY—$5,000 expended in premiums to [illegible] and the portraits of the handsomest ladies in America. Circulars to be had at the Museum.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forests, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the Crystal Palace, previous to its departure for the City of [illegible] Palace at Sydenham, England.

Its height was 363 feet; its diameter 32 feet, or nearly 100 in circumference. The Paintings, Statuary, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition.

Doors open from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—This celebrated Troupe opens the Howard Athenæum, Boston, MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, and continue two weeks, during which time they will give a series of their grand BURLESQUE OPERAS, commencing with SONNAMBULA, after which engagement they return to New-York and commence the season, with entirely original productions.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Upwards of 100 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

THE WALKING AND SPEAKING AUTOMATON—Is yet at the Anatomical Museum. Hours of exhibition at 3 and 8 P. M. Museum open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled. [illegible]
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES. [illegible]
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case. [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled. [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES. [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases. [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies. [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled. [illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes. [illegible]
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key. [illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers. [illegible]
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers. [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses. [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers. [illegible]
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding. [illegible]
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches. [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS. [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS. [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS. [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS. [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers. [illegible]
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware as low as any other Importing and Manufacturing establishment.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted, from [illegible]
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, from [illegible]
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from [illegible]
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from [illegible]
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from [illegible]
MAGIC WATCHES, from [illegible]
HUNTING LEVERS FOR LADIES [illegible]

We have as many as 20 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select, of the most celebrated makers.

The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.

JEWELRY.

FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from [illegible]
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from [illegible]
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from [illegible]
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS, from [illegible]
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from [illegible]
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from [illegible]

All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

ALL HAIL!—
What's in a name? Punch did say,
To Louis Napoleon the other day,
LYON'S name is greater than all—
For by his works whole legions fall.

Not men—but rats, roaches, fleas, bugs, &c., succumb to the pill or powder. No one should be without a flask or box. Only 25 cents. No. 424 Broadway, [illegible]. Buy no other.

IRON AND HARDWARE, No. [illegible] Washington-st., N. Y.—We offer at lowest market prices and in quantities to suit:
Round, Square and Flat Bar Iron.
Scroll, Band, Rod and Hoop Iron.
Horse Shoe Iron and Nail Rods.
Anvils, Vises, Saws, Nails.
Axes, Smith Bellows, Shovels, &c., &c.
REMEYS & SAMPSON.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondac [illegible]

[illegible] Commercial of Saturday con[illegible] account of the exploit of Mrs. [illegible] on the Canada shore of [illegible] in saving the lives of eight seamen who were wrecked near her residence:

[illegible] morning of the 20th November, 1854, the [illegible] Conductor left the port of Amherstburg, bound for Toronto with a cargo of ten thousand bushels of corn. The wind blew fresh from the [illegible] all day, a heavy sea running meantime. About 6 o'clock, P. M., the wind increased to a perfect hurricane, and all the canvas was reefed [illegible] down. Toward midnight a severe storm [illegible]. The topsail sheets were carried away, the boat was washed from the davits, the decks swept clean of everything, and the vessel would not obey her helm, and seemed to settle in the trough of the sea.

About 4 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, the crew of the schooner made what they supposed to be Long Point light, but it was really the light at Long Point Cut. The thickly drifting snow instantly obscured this light, and in about half an hour afterward the vessel struck bottom. Although the vessel was not more than two hundred yards from the shore, it was impossible to form an accurate opinion as to the locality, because of the thickly drifting snow. The sea made a clean breach over the vessel, and forced the crew into the rigging, where they remained from 5 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. Ice was fast making all the time. The crew then descried a woman and two little boys approaching along the beach.

The woman and children built a fire on the shore, and made signs to the sailors to swim ashore. The sea was so great that they were afraid to venture, until the captain thinking the risk of drowning better than almost certain death by cold and exposure, struck out from the wreck, and by extraordinary efforts nearly reached the shore, but his strength failed, and being caught by the undertow, he would have been carried out had not the woman come to his assistance. She seeing his critical situation came to him as speedily as the deep water would permit, and having walked in up to her neck, fortunately reached him, he being utterly exhausted. The woman supported the man and drew him ashore; having been herself several times beaten down by the force of the waves. With the assistance of the boys she drew him to the fire and resuscitated him.

The mate of the schooner next struck out, but in like manner failed to reach the shore, and sank. The captain, supposing himself to be sufficiently restored, went to the assistance of the mate, but again himself gave way, and the woman again went into the angry waters, out to the utmost depth at which she could stand, and brought the two men ashore. The mate seemed to be lifeless, but was at length restored. In addition to these efforts, five several times did the woman go out to the receding surge, and at each time bring an exhausted, drowning seaman ashore, until seven persons, the master, the mate, and five of the crew were saved. It was evening now, and one man who could not swim, still clung to the rigging. During the whole night the woman paced back and forth along the shore, renewing the fire, encouraging the rescued men, giving them food and warm tea, and administering to their comfort. From time to time she would pause, and wishfully regarding the stranded vessel, thus give utterance to her humanity: "Oh, if I could save that poor man, I should be happy." When morning at last came, on the 22d, the storm having abated, the sea was less violent. The master and crew being now strengthened and invigorated by the food and fire, constructed a raft and reached their comrade, whose resolute spirit, though fast giving way, was still sufficient to enable him to retain his position in the rigging. Thus, he too was saved, though badly frozen. The crew remained at the cabin of Mr. S. Becker, nearly a week before they were able to pass.

On the week following this occurrence, two American vessels were lost on the same point, whose crews were greatly comforted by Mrs. Becker, whose husband was still engaged in trapping. The crews of these vessels were sheltered in her cabin, and were the recipients of her hospitable and humane attentions and care.

We, the captain and crew of the schooner *Conductor*, whose names are hereunto subscribed, certify the correctness of the above statement:

Henry Hackett, captain.
John Jones, mate.
James J. Coustan, seaman and cook.
Jeremiah Sawyers, seaman.
John Chambers, seaman.
Jerome D. Andrews, seaman.
John McAuley, seaman.
George Nicodemus, seaman.

I certify, as owner of the schooner *Conductor*, that the above are the names of the captain and crew who were on board the schooner at the time she was wrecked, as stated in the foregoing narrative.

John McLeod.

We have simply to state that on Monday evening next Mrs. Becker will be at the American Hotel, at the request of numerous gentlemen, and that thus a convenient opportunity will be afforded for ladies and gentlemen to meet her. On Monday we will, in a few words, give some necessary particulars upon this subject.

Mrs. Becker has received a purse of $690, raised by private subscription in Canada. She expressed the desire that the money should be appropriated toward the education of her children—a noble purpose. When Captain Paxton made the gift, she said "she would thank him if she knew how." She knew how to save the lives of eight perishing sailors, in six feet of water. Mrs. Becker is a large, masculine woman, about six feet high, weighs 200 pounds, was born in Canada, and is 36 years old. She lives on the Island of Long Point with her husband, and they gain their subsistence by fishing.

Letter from D. S. Dickinson on Nativism.

The following letter from Daniel S. Dickinson is from the Tallahassee *Floridian* of Aug. 4:

My Dear Sir: On my return to my residence, a few days since, from a professional engagement abroad, I found your favor of a late date inquiring for my views touching the principles of the "American" or "Know-Nothing" organization. Before I found time to answer I was hurried to this place to attend the Court of Appeals, now in session, where the business in which I am engaged affords little time or opportunity for correspondence.

I will, however, as I have no concealments upon public questions, borrow a moment from my pressing duties to say quite hastily that I have no knowledge concerning the Order to which you allude, except such as is acquired from publications purporting to give information upon the subject, and must therefore confine myself to such points as are embraced within this range. It is generally understood and conceded to be a secret society or organization, designed to act politically in the contests of the day. Of this secret feature I entirely disapprove, and am unable to understand by what necessity, real or supposed, it was dictated, or upon what principle it can be justified.

Free public discussion and open action on all public affairs are essential to the health—nay, to the very existence—of popular liberty; and the day which finds the public mind reconciled to the secret movements of political parties, will find us far on our way to the slavery of despotism. If good men may meet in secret for good purposes, we can have no assurance that bad men, under the same plausible exterior, will not secretly sap the foundations of public virtue.

Whether I am in favor of *their* platform upon the question of domestic Slavery, must depend upon what it is; or rather whether they are in favor of *mine*. If their platform is to be regarded as including, upholding or justifying such political monstrosities as the "Personal Liberty bill" recently passed into a law by the Massachusetts Legislature over the veto of Governor Gardner, then I pronounce it treason of the deepest dye—treason, rank, unblushing, brazen—deserving of public reprehension and condign punishment. If upon this subject their platform conforms to resolutions recently published, purporting to be the voice of a majority of the Convention assembled at Philadelphia, it is in substance the same upon which I have stood for years—upon which I did not enter without counting the consequences, and which I intend to relinquish only with life. I have not now these resolutions before me, but as I recollect them, I approve them in substance as sound national doctrine. I ignore no part of the Federal Constitution, either in theory or in practice, to court the popular caprices of the moment, to gain public favor, or to minister to the necessities or ambition of those in power. Nor can I distrust the soundness of principles approved upon full consideration under a high sense of duty, because others may choose to adopt and embrace them.

I cannot believe that any good can be accomplished by making the birthplace a test of fidelity or merit. It does not accord with, but is at war with the genius of our institutions. That abuses have been practiced by the appointment of foreigners to trust, before sufficiently familiar with our constitution, laws and social system, or to which, from circumstances, they were unsuited, is probable. This, however, is in some respects common to native as well as naturalized citizens, and arises not from a defective system, but from its erroneous administration. It is in both respects the natural result of placing in the hands of the incompetent the distribution of public patronage.

Upon the subject of naturalized citizens I have been governed by considerations of justice and duty, and have designed to observe the spirit of my country's Constitution. When members of Congress engage in a steeple chase, to see who shall propose earliest, give most and vote loudest, to feed suffering Ireland from the Federal Treasury a few years since, not finding any warrant for such proceedings I voted against it, and let public clamor exhaust itself upon my head in denunciations. When I learned that the foreigner who had in good faith declared his intentions of citizenship, by setting his foot upon a foreign shore in case of shipwreck, without any intention of remaining abroad, lost the benefit of his proceedings, I introduced and procured the passage of a bill to redress the grievance. These principles have governed my public conduct and now guide my opinions. The Constitution administered in its true spirit is, in my judgment, sufficient for the protection of all, whether native or naturalized, and for the redress of all political evils which can be reached by human government.

I have the honor to be your friend and servant,

D. S. Dickinson.

Chas. E. Dyke, Esq., Editor *Floridian* and [illegible]

[illegible] at Cincinnati [illegible]

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 13.

The following is an abstract from the [illegible] of testimony that was rendered at the Coroner's inquest, on Saturday, in the case of Christian [illegible], who was murdered at a German ball on Rittenhouse-street last Friday evening.

[illegible]

was well at the time; Hinghouse and others, seeing that he was drunk, took him back; this was half an hour after the pistol was fired; the shot came from a crowd of boys about seventeen years old; about half-past eleven o'clock saw the deceased in at Hinghouse's room, dancing; just after this he went in the woodshed; at that time there were several in the room; saw no cane or knife; about eleven o'clock saw Tom Mooney standing between the dancing-room and grocery, in a little entry; he called for beer three or four times, and would not pay for it; Hinghouse asked who was to pay for these drinks, and Mooney told him he had thrown him a dime; he said *they were going to skin the Dutch the same as they had done in Louisville*; two boys about eighteen or twenty years old seemed to be Mooney's companions; did not know them; when the landlord and Mooney were disputing about the beer the deceased was in the wood-shed.

Wm. Hinghouse stated that he kept a grocery at No. 46 Rittenhouse-street; the deceased was at his house on the night stated, dancing to the music of a fiddle played by Barney Millendorf, who lives near me; do not know how deceased left my house, where he went to, or how he was killed.

Elizabeth Fuhimer, mother of the deceased, stated that she opened her front door on the morning of the 10th, and found her son lying on the steps; he got up and staggered; she told him that there was something the matter, that he had been fighting, and he said he had not; he never said a word about being hurt, or having any difficulty; a little after 2 o'clock he put on a clean shirt without assistance; she saw some blood on his drawers, and told his father to examine him; he did so, and found a cut or stab in his side; he died about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

James Wood stated that about 2 o'clock that night he heard a man in a crowd that was passing along Cutter-street, say that he had left a knife in somebody; he recognized Tom Mooney in the crowd, but it was not him who made the remark.

James Mattes testified that he participated in the dancing; after 12 o'clock, he was standing with his hand on a lady's chair, when he heard a man named Hogan cry out that the Dutch were killing Tom Mooney and Pete Caughlin; then there was a rush to the front door; witness went out on the pavement, and heard a pistol shot; the ball passed over his head, and he went back to where the girls were; Pete Caughlin came in, very much excited, with something in his hand; he cried out, "Where are they?" About this time the bricks were flying around and there was a free fight; after things quieted down a little, Mooney came in with his head cut; I took him to Doctor Smith's, on Richmond-street, where his head was dressed; Mooney wanted to go back to the scene of action for his hat; witness told him he would go; a man named McEvoy said, "Don't you be in a hurry about going back; Bill Linn *has cut a fellow and left the knife sticking in his side*;" this was said on the corner of Cutter and Catharine streets; did not see Fuhimer the whole night; Mooney and his party said the fuss commenced about beer.

Dr. J. S. Webb stated that he examined the body of Fuhimer, and found a small cut on the right side, about two and a half inches below the ribs. The instrument which made it passed upwards and backwards; the blood vessels of the abdomen were penetrated, and the *vena cava* torn in a ragged manner; the whole cavity of the abdomen was filled with coagulated blood; the injury was necessarily fatal.

The Jury, in accordance with the above testimony, rendered a verdict that deceased was killed on or near *Rittenhouse-street, on the morning of the 10th of August*, 1855, between 12 o'clock and daylight, by some one unknown to the Jury, and that he was killed by a stab in the right side, with a long instrument.

Dreadful Tragedy at Coldwater.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 11.

Much excitement was occasioned in town yesterday, by the receipt of intelligence that Mr. Poken, Clerk in the English Cathedral, and teacher of the Parochial School, had been shot on Tuesday last at Coldwater, on Georgian Bay, by a man named Kennedy, and subsequently died. We learned last night, on the arrival of the Northern cars, that the following were the facts proved before the Coroner's Jury, who held an inquest on the body. Mr. Kennedy, a shipbuilder, was formerly a resident in Toronto, and had reason to believe that a too familiar intimacy then existed between his wife and Poken. Sometime after his removal to Coldwater, Kennedy discovered that the criminal intimacy between the parties had been renewed, but was reconciled to his wife on obtaining from her and Poken an oath that they would never see each other again.

Recently, however, Kennedy learned that his wife had been writing to Poken, and succeeded in intercepting one of them, which made an appointment with Poken that she would meet him at Coldwater on Tuesday evening. On that evening Kennedy arranged to be at home. Poken having arrived at Coldwater, was observed by Kennedy walking up and down before his house, having an ebony ruler in his hand, attached to a piece of string. Kennedy went out and asked what he wanted. Poken replied that he had come to see Mr. Sanson, (who has a store in Coldwater,) and that he had a right to be there. An altercation ensued between them, and Poken hit Kennedy in the face with the ruler already referred to. Kennedy drew a double-barreled pistol, and, retreating a few steps, fired, but did not hit Poken, who then advanced, threateningly, upon him. Kennedy retreated till he reached the wall, and then fired the other barrel, wounding Poken fatally in the breast. The unhappy man died next morning. The Coroner's inquest terminated in a verdict of JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Railroad Reformers.

The Annual Report of the American Sunday School Union presents a new view of the benefits of railroads. A writer in it furnishes the following statement:

"I organized one school in a settlement that lies removed some four miles from any other society, the way to it being entirely through the forest and over mountains. I was told there was a lady residing there temporarily, who was of a noble Christian spirit, and would do all she could for a Sunday-school. As soon as possible I made my way to her cabin. She gave me a touching description of the place. She assured me there was, in her opinion, no heathen ground in Asia more destitute, more degraded and sinful. As far as she had been able to learn, there never had been but one sermon preached there. Neither Sabbath, nor morality, nor chastity were regarded. I felt that surely it was heathen ground. I was told that the appearance of the people and their habits had improved fifty per cent. since the railroad hands had associated with them—a poor school generally for *morals, as we are wont to suppose*. I went through the place, and found great need of a Sunday-school. I also found some of the railroad contractors ready to become teachers; but what to do *for a superintendent was not to be determined*. There were no praying men there, nor nearer than a neighborhood over two mountains through the woods, some five miles distant. So over the mountains I went, and succeeded in getting two excellent young men to undertake the work. We came together, and all things seeming to please and work finely; we opened a school in a saw-mill. The friends helped themselves to books much better than I had expected. And now all things appear finely for a prosperous school of not less than fifty children, of whom not more than five probably can read a word. I feel confident a great and good work will be done there; I look upon it as one of the best spent weeks that I have passed on the field. The whole neighborhood—without, I believe, an exception—were anxious for a Sabbath-school and for other religious privileges. I was told that no Bible agent, colporteur or missionary of any kind had ever visited that place before."

Wesleyan University.

It has been mentioned that it was intended to make some improvements in the buildings and grounds of the Wesleyan University, Middletown. Rev. Dr. Bannister, at a meeting recently held for the purpose, said that it was his pleasing duty to submit, on behalf of the Trustees, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the college buildings be repainted, and that the roof both of the college and of the chapel be recovered with tin or slate.

Resolved, That the tower be raised and finished in a symmetrical manner, and be prepared to receive a clock that should strike regularly for recitation exercises.

Resolved, That a new college edifice be erected on the south of the college to correspond with the exterior of the present college buildings.

Resolved, [illegible]

Resolved, That the fence at the premises be put in good order, and be made to correspond with the improvements generally.

Resolved, That the old buildings in the rear be removed, and that the Laboratory buildings be employed for the Philosophical Apparatus.

[illegible]

[illegible] Accident at [illegible]—Two Persons Drowned.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 14.

On Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, a sad and fatal occurrence happened at Atlantic City, which marred the pleasure of many at that favorite watering-place. It appears that Mr. William Boyd, Mrs. Andrews, the wife of a contractor on the North Pennsylvania Railroad; Mrs. Boyd, wife of the brother of Wm. Boyd; Mrs. Andrews and daughter, Mr. McIntyre and a young lady—all residents of Mauch Chunk and vicinity—went down to the beach on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of bathing. The place selected for the purpose was the spot known as the Inlet, some distance above the United States Hotel.

The party had been in the water but a short time before Mr. Wm. Boyd and Mrs. Andrews disappeared, but the others thought they were only sporting. But after watching some moments, and not seeing them, alarm seized upon the others, and while some of them were thus startled, Mrs. Boyd was taken under by the undertow, as it is supposed. The remainder of the party made their way out of the water, though with some difficulty. In a very short time the bodies of Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Boyd were seen floating upon the water, and by the assistance of Mr. Roberts of Abington, Mr. Brown of Philadelphia, and a gentleman on the beach, they were brought to the shore.

Here every means were resorted to for the purpose of resuscitating them by Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Andress, of Camden, N. J., and several others, and after several hours' labor Mrs. Boyd was so far recovered as to be able to speak. Mrs. Andrews was too far gone for the labors of her friends to be of any avail. The body of Mr. Wm. Boyd was found floating near the spot where he was drowned, about one hour after the accident. The bodies were brought to this city yesterday afternoon, and taken to Mauch Chunk in charge of the friends of the deceased. This is near the same place where Mr. Goldey was drowned on the Fourth of July. The ground is dangerous in consequence of deep holes, and no one unacquainted with the beach should venture to bathe at this point, which is some distance from the regular bathing ground.

Serious Accident on the Western Railroad—Two Persons Killed.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 14.

Yesterday afternoon, just as the Express train from Boston, on the above road, had passed Chatham Centre, a most lamentable accident occurred, in which two passengers, gentlemen, suffered severe personal injury. The train was coming down the grade at a high rate of speed, and when passing a freight car, which was standing on a switch track—the freight car having swing doors—the entire side of the second passenger car was taken off as neatly and thoroughly as it could have been done with a saw. Mr. D. Taft, of Charleston, S. C., who was sitting with his elbow resting on the window-sill, lost his arm—it having been cut off twice, below and above the elbow.

A German, residing in the lower part of the city, but whose name we were unable to learn, had his *arm-bone broken in such a manner that it protruded through the flesh.*

So instantaneous was the work of destruction done, that it was not until the train arrived at Kinderhook that the conductor was aware that any accident had happened. Several lady passengers on the train, with considerable magnanimity, stripped off their superfluous linen, with which to bind up the arm of Mr. Taft, who came on to this city. Drs. Armsby and Spencer were called, and attended to him at the Delavan House.

We hear it stated that the locomotive in charge of the train was the new one, the "Panama," and that she was being run to test her speed.

The German's name was Andrew Becker.

Disappearance of Four Men.

A party of five persons from this vicinity left the Charles Island House, off Milford, on Thursday evening of last week, in a sail-boat, and after proceeding several miles to Branford Point, where they landed one of their number, (Thomas Braddock, of this city,) it was supposed they set out to return to the hotel; but nothing had been heard of them at Earle's up to Saturday night. A hard blow came on soon after they left the Point, and the Sound was rough. The party may have gone to some other place on the Sound, or there is a possibility (it is hoped not a probability) that they are lost. They were John Dean, Jr., of this city; Warren Anderson, of East Hartford; —— Anderson, (his brother,) and a Mr. Smith, who was the boatman to the hotel at Charles Island.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times, Aug. 14.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are rather more sought after, and are firm at $6 12½ for Pots, and $6 31¼@$6 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,400 lbs. yellow sold at 27½c.@28c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are unchanged in demand and value.

COFFEE—The private transactions to-day were limited to 900 pkgs. Java at 14½c.@14¾c., and 300 bags Rio at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. The public sales reached 4,800 mats Java at 13c.@14½c., and 2,200 bags Rio at 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb. The demand is increasing, and as there is less offering, holders ask very full prices.

COTTON—In the absence of the *Union*, with three days' later news from Europe, there is no inclination to move freely, and the market is without activity, though remaining steady:

	New-York Classification. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	11½	11½	11½	11½
Middling Fair	12	12	12½	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FISH—Dry Cod continue in fair demand, but as there is a better supply in market, prices rule languid, though not lower. Mackerel are seemingly scarce and needed at full previous rates. No important variation has occurred in Herrings.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are coming forward in very small quantities, and as the inquiry, especially for the home trade, is still good, prices of all desirable kinds continue to tend upwards. Very common qualities are scarcely noticed and are unsettled in value. The day's sales amount to 7,000 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 00	@ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 25	@ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½	@ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½	@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 62½	@ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75	@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00	@ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 75	@ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25	@ 11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25	@ 10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 62½	@ 9 87½
Extra Genesee	11 00	@ 12 50

Canadian is unchanged. The day's sales amount to 600 bbls., inferior common to choice extra brands, at $9@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Southern continues in steady request, and languid in price, with sales for the day of 600 bbls., inferior mixed to best extra grades, at $8 50@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is still scarce, and worth $7 50@$9 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 50 for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is actively sought after, in part for [illegible] and for export and is on the advance. The day's sales consist of 16,000 bushels Southern at $1 90@$2 15 for white, and $1 85@$1 90 for red, ℔ bushel. Some very common red was obtained by a City miller as low as $1 75 ℔ bushel, but this was under the lowest market rate. Rye is in light stock and fair request, with sales of 1,100 bushels new, in lots, at $1 28@$1 30 ℔ bushel. State and Western Oats are abundant and languid at 50c.@55c. ℔ bushel. Corn is rare and being in good request, is a shade dearer. The day's movements add up 52,000 bushels Western mixed, mostly at 86c.@87c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is more freely offered, and is rather heavy at 87½c.@$1 25 for New and Old, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains quiet, but is stiffly held. The supplies of all kinds have been materially reduced by recent sales, and holders now evince much firmness.

HOPS—Are still inactive and languid at 18c.@22c.—mostly at 19½c.@20c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is rather more abundant, and not being so actively inquired for is depressed. 150 tons changed hands to-day at $30 50@$31 50, usual terms, ℔ ton. Nothing new has occurred in other descriptions.

LATHS—Eastern are pretty freely dealt in, mostly at $1 43¾ ℔ thousand. The supply is adequate to the demand, which precludes any material rise.

LEAD—Sales were reported to-day of 80 tons foreign at $6 0½@$6 12½, and a small lot of Galena at $6 18¾@$6 25 ℔ 100 lbs. The market is quiet, but steady.

LIME—Is still rare and held above the views of buyers, which circumstance retards operations.

MOLASSES—The light stock and high claims of owners continue to check transactions. Sales were reported of 214 bbls. New-Orleans at 25c.@36c., mostly at [illegible], and some Cuba Muscovado in hhds., at 31c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is rather more in request, and is held at $3@$3 12½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is pretty freely dealt in at the reduced rates of 41@42c. ℔ gallon. The stock is not large, but is more than equal to the wants of buyers. Tar and Rosin are unaltered.

OILS—We can notice no new features in the market for Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is in a little better demand, but is without improvement in value. Lard Oil rules as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is arriving slowly, and being in fair request, it is increasing in price. The day's sales embrace 940 bbls. in lots, at $19 75@$19 87½, mostly within the range, for New Mess; $19 50 for Old Mess, and $16 87½@$17 for New Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, but quite scarce and nominal. Lard is unchanged, the day's sales including [illegible], fair to prime at 10½c.@11½c., ℔ lb. Beef continues pretty active at full rates: 500 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$12 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $20@$30 ℔ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with only a moderate inquiry at languid rates.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile disposed of at 10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The market is not so brisk, but possesses equal firmness. The day's sales reach 870 hhds., chiefly Cuba, but including some Porto Rico and New-Orleans at 6½c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 20,000 lbs. Prime within the last two days at old figures.

TOBACCO—The market for this article maintains its firmness, and transactions, particularly in seed-leaf, continue large. The bulk of about 160 hhds. Kentucky, brought on from Nassau, N.P., part of a cargo wrecked in that vicinity, sold in bulk from the vessel at very fair rates. The other sales comprise 63 hhds. Kentucky, at 7½c.@11c.; 115 bales Havana, at 22c.@26½c.; 438 cases Seedleaf, at 11c.@16c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 200 barrels Ohio and Prison sold at 41c.@41½c. ℔ gallon. Stock limited, and receipts light.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include about 22,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, mostly at 4½d.@4¾d. ℔ bushel; some Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ lb., and Cheese at 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, there were reported as having been shipped some small lots of Rosin and Crude Turpentine at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl. The quotation for Spirits Turpentine was 5s. ℔ bbl. For other ports there was not much done, and rates were somewhat nominal.

Produce Markets.

Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The tendency to decline in prices to which we referred last week still continues. In market language, "stuff is growing plentier." With the exception of Apples, all fruits, as well as vegetables in season, are a little lower than last week.

Common Potatoes are bringing 44c. instead of 50c., and the supply and quality is such that no Potato eater ought to complain. They will probably be considerably lower soon. We see that the vines are dying in many parts of the surrounding country, but we hear little complaint as yet of rot in the market.

Tomatoes scarcely reach 50c. ℔ bushel this week, instead of 62½c., although just in their prime. The marketmen say they never were better, and they really do look luscious. The baskets are quite full, and some of them a little more—something strange for New-York certainly.

Pears, small, green and hard, are plentiful, and are bringing almost nothing, which is all they are worth, but the "Bells" which have reached maturity, are in good request at full prices; good Apples are selling high and are in good demand.

Melons have come in from New-Jersey during the week, and are bringing as all early produce does, very remunerative prices. Water Melons are worth $20@$30 ℔ 100; Musk Melons sell at $2 50@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

Butter is quoted at the same rates as last week—*that is, 18c.@23c. for Fresh in pails, although there* has been some disposition among grocers to raise the price at retail during the week. Cheese has declined a little.

New-Jersey Eggs are quoted a trifle higher by the dozen than Eggs from this State, as they are a little fresher and consequently less liable to loss.

Potatoes—Long Island Whites, ℔ basket	$0 44	@— —
Potatoes—Mercers, ℔ basket	0 50	@— —
Potatoes—N. Jersey Dyckman's, ℔ basket	0 44	@— —
Potatoes—New-Jersey Junes, ℔ basket	0 37½	@— —
Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercer's, ℔ basket	0 50	@— —
Onions—Rhode Island, ℔ basket	0 81	@— —
Corn—Sweet, ℔ 100	0 75	@— —
Cabbages—℔ 100, $1 to $5, average	3 00	@— —
Cucumbers—℔ 100	0 37½	@— —
Squashes—White, ℔ basket	0 25	@— —
Squashes—Yellow, ℔ bbl	1 50	@— —
Blackberries—℔ bushel	2 50	@ 3 00
Whortleberries—℔ bushel	2 50	@— —
Tomatoes—℔ basket	0 50	@— —
Apples—Sour, ℔ bbl	2 25	@ 2 75
Apples—Sweet Bow, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Pears—Common, ℔ bbl	0 75	@ 1 25
Pears—Bell, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 3 25
Peaches—Jersey, ℔ basket	0 18¾	@ 0 75
Peaches—Delaware, ℔ basket	1 25	@ 1 50
Watermelons—Norfolk, ℔ 100	12 00	@— —
Watermelons—New-Jersey, ℔ 100	20 00	@ 30 00
Musk Melons—℔ bbl	2 50	@ 3 50
Grapes—Green, ℔ basket	0 21	@— —
Plums—Green, ℔ bbl	1 50	@— —

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.
American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway
Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.
American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's)....132 William-st., rear
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.
American Perfumery.
MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL..........567 Broadway.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.................119 Nassau-st.
Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.
GEO. FIGHT....................................308 Spring-st.
Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK....................................443 Broadway
Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)...75 Beekman-st.
Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND...329 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House
Fireworks.
JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.
French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)..........24 Barclay-st.
French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 33 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st.
Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.......5 Platt-st.
Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,)...................60 Wall-st.
Boat and Oar Banner.
From 200 to 800 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 268 South-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 129 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6¼ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD..............................120 Water-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD..........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.
CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....................117 Fulton-st.
Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.........119 Chambers-st.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE...............106 and 108 Fulton-st.
Paper Warehouses.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers,) 11 Cliff-st.
Plain and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HOUGHTON (Manuf.)............103 William-st.
Paper in Rolls and Reams.
GOODWIN ELY.........73 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.
Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Papers, bought on com. by D. M. BARNUM, 4 Johnson-court, Wall-st.
Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).......67 Pine-st.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
S. TITUS & CO...[illegible] Washington-st.
Safes.
RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK."..........................Depot 146 Water-st.
Fine Teas.
JAMES CASSIDY & CO.......................No. 160 Front-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
I. AHLBORN & CO.....31 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.
Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).............4 Barclay-st.

Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th inst., both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst.
New-York, Aug. 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st.
New-York, Aug. 14, 1855. A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co., New-York, Aug. 4, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.
Aug. 2, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY, due on the 15th instant, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place.
GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:
JOHN BRODIE, No. 627 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 609 Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 438 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.
Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 19th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $4 25 from yard, No. 88 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.
MAT. CLINTON.

COAL, COAL.—Lehigh, and red and white ash coal, broken, egg and stove sizes, carefully prepared and under cover, for sale at the lowest market price.
MARTIN & PEARSON, No. 423 Washington-st., corner of Desbrosses-st.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, carted from my yards, Nos. 379 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane-st., and 28th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—The celebrated Locust Mountain, range and furnace size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also, Salem Vein and Red Ash, for grates, for sale at lowest market rates, from yard or boats. THOS. DYER.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES. Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled. All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
E. R. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who intend going abroad should avoid trouble and obtain their passports before leaving the United States. Furnished by CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$1,000 BOND OF THE DAYTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD, SECOND MORTGAGE, No. 21.—This bond was enclosed to the address of W. F. DOGGETT, Secretary of the Dayton and Western Railroad, at Dayton, Ohio, was mailed on the 18th July last, and never reached its destination. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment of it having been stopped. Apply at DE COPPET & CO.'S, No. 19 William-st.

$5 REWARD.—Dropped at Rabineau's Bath on the evening of the 13th, (Monday,) a brown leather PORTE MONNAIE, containing one pair of shirt studs and papers of no value but to the owner. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving the same at RABINEAU'S BATH, Battery.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the Park in Centre-st., Monday afternoon, the 13th inst., a black mare and buggy. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the above by J. SHARP, No. 366 West 18th-st.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERNERS HOTEL, BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.

VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains or cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND SEA-BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND—Five miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, four miles by stages. The house is commodious and well shaded, the grounds extensive; bath house and fine sandy beach, with fine land and sea views, making it a very pleasant Summer residence. Inquire of J. S. LAWRENCE, at Mr. MUIR'S, No. 3 John-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of HULTS & CLOWES, Grocers, No. 373 Houston-st., corner Allen, New-York City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
August 10, 1855. A. S. HULTS. B. V. CLOWES.
The above business will be conducted in future by the undersigned. D. S. & B. V. CLOWES.

London, July 1, 1855.
MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date. T. WIGGIN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN MANTEL AND SLATE CO. CAPITAL, $200,000. SHARES, $50 EACH.
JACOB CROMWELL, President.
LEVI DODGE, Treasurer.
JACOB CROMWELL, ISAAC SEE, JAMES E. TAYLOR, JAMES STORAGE, LEVI DODGE, Directors.

1,000 SHARES—Of the Stock remain to be subscribed for. Books for that purpose will be open on the 15th inst. at the Office of Messrs. WARNER & VANDERHOOF, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, where specimens of the articles produced can be seen, and Geological reports of the Quarry had.

10 per cent. to be paid on subscription, 15 per cent. on the 15th of September, and 10 per cent. every 60 days thereafter, until the whole amount is paid in.

This Company is in successful operation, having a fine Factory at the Quarry, abundant water-power, machinery for sawing, planing, rubbing and turning, together with all necessary apparatus for carrying on their business; have also a Factory and show-rooms in [illegible], Brooklyn, near the Hamilton-Ferry, with a large stock of mantels, table-tops, washstands, &c. [illegible] new uncovered at the Quarry, [illegible] without any further expense of stripping; [illegible] quality of Slate; this bed alone will turn out a large [illegible] squares of roofing [illegible] the sum of $[illegible], at present prices. The [illegible] Railroad and Lehigh Canal Depots are nearly on the line and vicinity of the Quarry; nearly forty men are engaged in their operations.
August 8, 1855.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO. No 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Nassau, corner of William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

[illegible]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Maitland and Newcastle..........Hunter River. Brisbane and Ipswich..........Moreton Bay. Victoria Branches: Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton, Castlemaine..........Mount Alexander, Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency..........Bendigo, Ovens Agency.

$750,000.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, part of an issue of One Million Dollars.

These Bonds are secured by a Second Mortgage upon the Road, upon which has been expended more than [illegible], and, with the first issue, will make the mortgage incumbrance upon the Road four million dollars, or less than half its cost up to this time.

The mortgage covers a large amount of real estate in the City, as well as property in the line of the Road not included in the first mortgage, and makes a FIRST and only mortgage upon the rolling stock and furniture of the Road, valued, (as per inventory of 31st March 1855,) at $[illegible].

The Bonds are issued with Interest Coupons attached, payable on the first days of February and August in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of August, 1860.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of this City, as Trustees for the Bondholders, and recorded in all the Counties through which the Road passes.

The proceeds of the Bonds will be applied to the payment of the floating debt, and the completion of the double track to White Plains.

The security upon which these Bonds are issued is believed to be in all respects ample. The annual gross earnings of the Road now exceed one million dollars, and the prospective business is highly encouraging. Circulars containing a detailed statement of the property pledged for the above loan, and any further information respecting it, can be had upon application to WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer of the Company, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York, or to WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1855.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 25 Wall-st., Merchants' Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We avail, ourselves to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.
S. PACKMAN, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. R. TAYLOR, Jr.
REFERENCES: Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank, National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting at the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the resolutions there made and adopted; and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 22 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.
New-York, July 26, 1855.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 6 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 11 William-st.

C. G. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and general business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWIN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Messrs. Harper & Co.,) New-York, CHAS. E. HAWES, No. 25 Beaver-st., New-York.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it.
JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.
SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 21, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Bank of the Ohio Savings Institute, Tiffin, Ohio.
THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned.
W. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 25 Wall-st., (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.,) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 2 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

BANK WANTED.—Either to purchase, or to protect its circulation. Address Box No. 3,343 Post-Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—The proprietor of a first-class retail store, who has successfully prosecuted the business for upwards of 20 years, now wishes to retire, and therefore offers for sale his store, and a lease of the premises for a term of years if desired, on accommodating terms, to a suitable person; the store is very beautifully fitted up, and most admirably located on commanding thoroughfare, to control almost any amount of business commensurate with the energy and capital invested. For particulars, inquire of F. BUNN, No. 36 Gold-st., New-York.

$4,000.—A SPLENDID MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.—Without competition and affording over 300 per cent. profit, with a valuable [illegible] will be sold for $4,000, which on examination will be found to be a truly unparalleled bargain. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

TO DENTISTS.—A dentist in ill-health will sell his large practice, with good will, lease of office and residence, situated in a delightful city in Connecticut, within a few hours' communication with New-York, by steamboat or railroad. Terms easy. Address F. S. A., at this office.

PARTNER WANTED—To take an interest in a business already started, safe and good; a mechanic preferred, who would be required to travel; one honest and just, with cash capital of from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. No other need apply. Address G. D., Times office, for three days.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A blind, sash, moulding, sticking mouldings, and sawing machine, all contained in one, intended for steam or horse-power. Those wishing a thing of this kind would do well to call on the subscriber. It will be sold low. PETER H. FOSTER, [illegible] Broadway.

$400.—TO $500 PURCHASES WANTED IN an established traveling business. A handsome income can be made every year. For any person wanting a good business this is a rare chance. Apply to PETER INGALLAS, No. 248 Broadway.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE.—With fixtures, good will and lease, in a good location, and established. A rare chance for a practical man, as the business will pay the expenses. Will be sold with or without the stock. Apply on the premises, [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—Schooner [illegible] AND HARRIET, 2 years old, carrying [illegible] water, in good order and well found. [illegible] Delancey-st., E. R. For particulars, inquire of [illegible] NEWTON, No. [illegible] South-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 327 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Made to order. JOHN K. HOPPER.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August inst., at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the installments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.: [illegible] shares held by Messrs. [illegible] Schuyler. One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana. Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger. The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION SALE OF CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES and CIGARS, by order of the Sheriff—On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 54 Pine-st., by HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., auctioneer, choice wines, brandies, gin, in bond; groceries, teas, coffee, sugar, candles, sardines, olive oil, [illegible], Champagne, and Hock, Sauternes and other Rhine wines; Howard, Madeira, London Dock port, Amontillado, Duff Gordon sherries, Otard, Cognac and Pellevoisin brandies, in cases, demijohns and casks to suit; London porter, Muir & Sons' Edinburgh ale; also 200,000 Havana cigars, of various brands; the balance of the stock left from last sale. Catalogues and goods ready for examination day previous to sale. A deposit required of every purchaser. By order of FREDK. L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS.—At 12½ o'clock THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold: [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LIVERY STABLE OF HARRISON AND FLEET.—To close the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, [illegible] at No. 31 Roosevelt-st., [illegible] horses, [illegible] rockaways, [illegible] light wagons, [illegible] sleighs, in good order, several of them new; 22 sleigh robes, in good order, a lot of sleigh bells. Also, lease of the premises and stable fixtures, &c. &c. Terms cash, current money. For further particulars, apply to BAKER & WEEKS, [illegible].

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD SALE. THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the residence No. 160 West-st., consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture of the best description, Rosewood parlor suites in plush and satin, center and sofa tables, elegant tapestry carpets on the floors, splendid oval mirrors, costly enameled etageres, rosewood piano-fortes, oil paintings, lace curtains, cornices, cushioned chairs, extension tea and dining tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, bedding, &c., crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c. Sale positive. [illegible]

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large, varied and splendid assortment of household furniture, comprising several magnificent rosewood parlor suites; also, a large quantity of second hand furniture, well worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers; also, at 12 o'clock, the lease of No. 67 Division-st., from the present date to May 1, 1859, recorded in the Register's Office of the City of New-York, Library 572, of conveyance, page [illegible]. Possession given Sept. 1, next. Terms cash on day of sale, or no sale. Also a large consignment of Havana Cigars.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 3d day of September, 1855. Said farm consists of 160 acres of land, more or less, situated in Six Hills, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 3 miles North of the Long Island Railroad, Water Deer Park. On the premises there is a good 40 feet one story and a half house, containing 9 rooms, a good barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order; also, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds. It is well watered by ponds, well and cistern. A daily mail stage passes the door to connect with the early train from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr. ZIMMERMANN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. N. B.—Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., large auction sale of a stock of rich manufactured cabinet furniture, of the most fashionable styles, rosewood piano fortes, mirrors, oil paintings, and other house furnishing articles; catalogues now ready, and goods on view. Out of town buyers can have their furniture packed on the premises. For particulars, see *Herald*.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY—Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock P. M. precisely, at the corner of DeKalb-av. and [illegible]-st., the balance of stock and fixtures of a grocery store, comprising a general assortment, with gas fixtures. Also, a good horse, covered grocer's wagon, with set of harness, nets and oilcloth cover, Platform scales, Fairbanks' patent.

JOHN B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION SALES.—The subscriber will commence his regular Fall Trade Sales on THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. Invoices intended for this sale should be sent in the day previous to be in time for the catalogue.

D. D. WARE, Auctioneer—Store No. 310 Broadway.

OMNIBUS FOR SALE.—THIS DAY, Aug. 15, 1855, at 10 A. M., at No. 310 Broadway, one light 12 passenger omnibus, recently refitted with new wheels, new brake and painted anew.

AT THE BAZAAR.—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at auction, a number of horses, carriages, single and double harness, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. H. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. [illegible], 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. [illegible], an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. [illegible], 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av. [illegible] ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 15th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm. M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A. Lachaise,	F. W. Reimer,
Robt. M. Olyphant,	Chas. H. Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. B. Lamar,	Wm. Loeschick,	Hiram Hutchinson,
Richard Lathers,	P. P. Bodocanachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
Wm. H. Guion,	Wm. C. Allen,	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos. Richardson,	Wm. G. Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H. Elliott,	Robt. Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Benkard,
Jas. W. Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C. Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription: JOHN L. ASPINWALL, WILLIAM G. LANE, HENRY F. SPAULDING, GEORGE BLISS, HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report			$2,880,060 43
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.			
For Premiums and Policies		$180,411 46	
Interest	$122,731 50		
Less included in last statement	77,797 06	44,934 46	
			225,345 92
Total			$3,175,406 35
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising	$12,736 96		
Paid Commissions	8,675 81		
Paid State and City Taxes	1,221 36		
Paid Claims by death and additions to same	51,921 38		
Paid surrendered policies and dividends	6,856 29		
Paid reduction of premiums	686 52		
Paid annuities	964 17		
			81,069 21
Total assets			$3,094,336 14
ASSETS.			
Cash on hand and in Bank			$11,980 31
Bonds and Mortgages			2,898,534 39
Fire Insurance account			364 84
Premium account, (quarters not due)			86,080 41
Bills receivable			3,379 62
Deposited for Taxes			4,376 36
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid)			38,642 19
Due from Agents			56,077 83
Total			$3,094,336 14
Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage			$175,211 45
Losses by Death, not due			$36,000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855			$22,599,683 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855			$23,206,948 34

Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855, 3,195

Total number running 1st Aug. 1855, 3,358. Of which 7,319 are for Life. Of which 988 are for 7 years. Of which 34 are for 1 year. Of which 159 are for irregular periods.

Total........3,358

Increase in amount at Risk	$607,260 00
Increase in amount of Policies	163
Average amount insured for each Policy of increase	$3,725 52

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	Millard Fillmore,	David Hoadley,
Wm. V. Brady,	Henry A. Smythe,	Robert H. McCurdy,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William Betts,	Isaac G. Pearson,
William Moore,	John H. Swift,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	Joseph Blunt,	Nathaniel Hayden,
Jonathan Miller,	Abraham Bininger,	John P. Yelverton,
John Wadsworth,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Sam'l M. Cornell,
Sam'l E. Sproulls,	John M. Stuart,	Hamlin Blake,
Alfred Edwards,	Lucius Robinson,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Rod'k G. Moulton,	Chas. J. Stedman,	Cephas H. Norton,
John P. Treadwell,	Ezra Wheeler,	William H. Popham,
Lyc'gus Edgerton,	W. Smith Brown,	George S. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Debasing Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Frederic C. Foster,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Edward C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy-holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this city.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office No. 12 Wall street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Duryea,	Thomas Havilan,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbark,		David S. Holmes.
George Read,	James H. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Pitt Palmer,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jon'n Thorne.

WM. PITT PALMER, President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, WM. PITT PALMER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of NATHANIEL RICHARDS, Esq., deceased, and A. J. SMITH, Secretary. By order of the Board. A. J. SMITH, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Aug. 8.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' UNRIVALED PIANO-FORTES, Goodman & Baldwin's double-banked MELODIONS.

COLBURN & NASH, No. 423 Broadway. NEW-YORK, June 20, 1855.

Messrs. COLBURN & NASH—I have seen and heard several of your Melodions, manufactured by Goodman & Baldwin, and consider them to be neat and expressive instruments, of pleasing and delicate tone, well calculated for the accompaniment of voices in the performance of sacred music, and adapted to serve as precursors of Organs in churches where want of funds or of space will not yet permit the introduction of those more orthodox and ponderous pieces of musical mechanism.

EDWARD HODGES, Mus. Doc., Organist and Director of the Music at Trinity Church, N. Y.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6¾ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.) Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODIONS.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

TWO NEW PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE—At a great bargain; one six and three-fifths, and the other seven octaves, finished in the highest style, round covers, carved mouldings, and all the modern improvements, and fully warranted, at No. 206 Allen-st.; also, two pianos to let, at a low price.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½, 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of [illegible] and dealers made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MEDICAL.

BODENHAMER ON THE PILES. NOW READY.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS, AND CONTIGUOUS TEXTURES—giving the Nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences, and Prevention; especially addressed to non-medical readers. By W. Bodenhamer, M. D. Second edition, with plates. 8vo. $2.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedy before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 332 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 866 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. PEERY'S VERMIFUGE, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

WILL IN A FEW HOURS clear the system of every worm, and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels; thereby relieving many complaints arising from derangement of the digestive organs. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES.—Among the greatest blessings of the age, afford infallible relief in all those peculiar complaints of females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to reestablish the monthly discharge. $1 per box. Office, Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 518 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 23, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 205 South st., or of E. P. & C. H. BELLOWS, No. 309 Water st., New-York.

SECOND REGATTA AT GLEN COVE.—A Regatta will take place at Glen Cove on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for all yachts of twenty-five (25) tons and under, to be governed by a Committee appointed by the owners of the sailing boats and subscribers.

Two Prizes, each a richly ornamented Silver Cup, will be awarded. Time of starting 11 A. M. Owners or captains will report themselves and make their entries to the Committee at the Pavilion Hotel, on or before Friday, the 17th inst. There will be a third Regatta at the same place, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., of the Harlem Model Yacht Club. And on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., purses for sculls, four, six and eight-oared boats, particulars of which will be given hereafter. WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Chairman.

SAMUEL BRADHURST, Secretary.

GREAT PRIZE EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, Aug. 17.—Fourteen Magnificent Prizes of rich and elegant Jewelry will be distributed to the holders of certain numbered tickets purchased for this excursion. This feature of the excursion will be under the sole management of the passengers, they appointing a Committee to carry out the same. FARE FIFTY CENTS. By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, F. B. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of Amos-st. at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9 o'clock A. M. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A band of music in attendance.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, F. B. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 162 Broadway, up stairs.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.

HENRY AITKEN & CO., AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 18 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 81 Water-st.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendation from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York, No. 249 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE—On and after WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1855, Sundays excepted, the ALBANY AND TROY, leaving Depot, corner of White and Centre-streets. Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail stations north. Passengers for Lebanon Springs taking this train, arrive at Lebanon at 5 P. M. Way Express, 3 P. M.—Stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and stations north, connecting at Chatham Four-Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 10:15 P. M.

FROM CITY HALL STATION.

Millerton, at 6 P. M., stopping at all stations. Croton Falls, at 10 A. M., stopping at all stations. Croton Falls, at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Fordham. White Plains, at 2:30 and 6:15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and stations north. Williams' Bridge, at 7, 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, 6:45, 8 and 11 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations.

FROM TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

Williams' Bridge at 9 A. M.; White Plains at 11:40 A. M. Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., and 4th-av. and 26th-st.

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK.

Mail train leaving East Albany at 5:30 A. M. and Chatham Four-Corners at 8 [illegible] A. M.

On the arrival of the train leaving Pittsfield at 6:30, stopping at all mail stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 1:40 P. M.

Express train leaves Albany at 11 A. M., and Chatham Four-Corners at 6 P. M.

Passengers from Lebanon Springs leaving Canaan at 1:54 P. M. connect with this train, stopping on signal at all stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 8:50 P. M.

5:30 A. M. from Millerton, stopping at all stations above Fordham, arriving at New-York 10:15 A. M.

6:30 A. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations, arriving at New-York at 9 A. M.

4:30 P. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations north of Fordham.

5 A. M., and 2:30 and 6:15 P. M., from White Plains, stopping at all stations.

From Williams' Bridge, at 6:40, 9:30, and 10:10 A. M.; 1:15, 5, 6:15, 7:15 and 9:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers by the 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge, and the 2:30 P. M. from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th st. Station only.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Trains will leave for Croton Falls, and all way stations, at 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, leave Croton Falls at 7 A. M., stopping at all stations, and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham.

For Williams' Bridge and all way stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave Williams' Bridge at 11 A. M. and 6:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Freight for Albany received daily, until 5 P. M., at the Depot, corner of Centre and White streets, New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 12:45 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Offices of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:35 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:00 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M., and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.

I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 3 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.

E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.

A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 6:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—New Inland Route to Newport and Providence via New-York, New Haven, New-London, Providence and Stonington Railroads, to East Greenwich, and thence by boat to Newport, arriving two hours earlier than other lines. Passengers can leave New-York by the 8 A. M. Express Train, and New-Haven at 11:15 A. M. by the New London line, and arrive at Newport at 6:30, and Providence at 5:30, in the afternoon. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York and New Haven Railroad Ticket Offices. Passengers will call for tickets *via* New-Haven and New-London line. Baggage checked through to Newport and Providence. Fare from New-York to Newport or Providence, $4.

RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 12 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. [illegible]

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 25
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 1
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 15
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 22
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 12
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n.
Northampton, new,	*Cosmopolite*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin ... $120

Price of passage, second cabin ... 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway. The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Steamship LEBANON.—This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on or about SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $120, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!—FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—MEALS FURNISHED TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE ISTHMUS FREE!—ONE HUNDRED LBS. BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA RAILROAD—NO CHOLERA ON THIS ROUTE—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, August 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain E. WINDLE. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship, GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $80—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $80. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th of August, direct for Petersburg without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south *via* Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as *via* Norfolk. Richmond passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31. Pilatka $33.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

TO WESTERN SHIPPERS.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now in good working condition, and freights are passing without any delay. Shippers by this line may rely on the greatest dispatch. Freights guaranteed to Cincinnati in eight to ten days. Mark goods "New-York and Wheeling Line," and ship at Pier No. 13, N. R.

H. B. CROMWELL, Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Master, is now receiving freight, and will sail from Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock M., precisely.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st., every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 1c. a pound; White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, 8c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents. Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

H. J. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 2[illegible] Grand-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN BLAKE [illegible] WILLIAM A. BOUSE [illegible] WILLIAM BOUSE, Receiver. WILLIAM H. GRISWOLD, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE HOLDEN, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN F. CLARK, deceased, against JOHN A. STEWART, JAMES BERRY and [illegible] MILLIA, his wife, Edward Anthony, Alfred B. [illegible], Wakeman Hull, Thomas E. Hardman, the Irving Bank, the President, Directors and Company of the [illegible] Bank of the City of New-York, [illegible] the City of New-York, the East River Bank, [illegible] To the defendant, JAMES BERRY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 28, 1855. THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, 28th July, 1855. THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM E. PAINTER, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK PARKS, Defendant.—To the above named defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 42 John-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety-four dollars, with interest from the 4th day of May, 1846, and seventy-five cents costs of protest. Also, for the further sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest from the 4th day of July, 1846; also, for the further sum of [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 4th day of August, 1846; also, for the further sum of forty-two dollars, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1846; also, for the further sum of seventy-eight dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the 16th day of July, 1846; and also, for the further sum of forty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, with interest from the 4th day of May, 1846, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 31, 1855. RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of July inst.—Dated July 31, 1855. RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK A. CONKLING and CHARLES A. SHEPHERD against Z. E. BARNUM, the true Christian name of defendant not being known to the plaintiffs.—Complaint filed June 28, 1855, in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Clerk's office in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 115 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest from the 22d day of October, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 28, 1855. CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey.—NATHANIEL O. CARPENTER having made application to me in writing, setting forth that JOSEPH CARPENTER, late of the County of Otsego, in the State of New-York, hath died intestate, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State, and praying an order to show cause; I do hereby order that all persons interested do show cause before me, at the Surrogate's Office of the County of Hudson, on the first day of September next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why letters of administration of the estate of said JOSEPH CARPENTER should not be granted to the said NATHANIEL O. CARPENTER; and that this order be published in the *New-York Daily Times*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, for the space of four weeks, at least once in each week, next preceding said day.—Dated, July 27, 1855. E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—CORNELIUS D. BLAKE against JOHN YOUNG, EDMUND ARNOLD, Jr., and his wife, ACKLEY FITCH and CAROLINE W. FITCH, JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF and JOHN H. COULTER.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 20 William st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 28, 1855. GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAGGERTY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 13 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 8, 1855. PATRICK BRADLEY, WILLIAM BRADLEY, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS HALE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of C. J. and LOWREY, No. 27 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated April 18, 1855. MOSES L. HALE, JOSIAH L. HALE, JOSHUA HALE, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW TROUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of F. J. TWOMEY, No. 25 Pine-st., (at McSPEDON & BAKER's printing-office,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1855. FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, J. GEORGE [illegible], Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. ARNOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN T. TUTTLE, No. 216 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1855. JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator. MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID HART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1855. ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN LABAGH, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 197 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1855. MARIA BROOKS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 141 8th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. JOSEPH B. MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, corner of Park and Clermont avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 28, 1855. ANTHONY L. CARMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FERNANDO W. COOK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nassau Bank Building, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated April 17, 1855. THEO. J. FONDA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS V. S. KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at office of R. C. EMBREE, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1855. SALLY L. KANE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HEANY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1855. DINES CAROLIN, Executor.

FULGHUM'S PATENT POINTED ARM SELF-SETTING CIRCULAR SAWMILL.—A working model of this machine is on exhibition at No. 138 Centre-st., (second floor,) where the undersigned, agent for the sale of State and County rights, will take pleasure in showing to any who may call the same in operation at any time between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. At all other hours he may be found at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st. J. H. HUTTON, Agent.

New-York Daily Times.

EPIDEMICS.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth—Melancholy Particulars.

The Petersburg *Express* has the subjoined intelligence from Portsmouth at Norfolk:

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The yellow fever still ravages our community, although it is estimated that up to this period fully 6,000 have left town. For one or two days past the deaths have been about twelve per diem, with an increase in the number of patients. I think, however, that the disease is not so bad to-day, as I have not heard of many new cases. To-day I am acting as a member of the Sanitary Committee, and have written about ten permits for the Naval Hospital, including those given by physicians. Half of these, perhaps, have been sick several days, although I believe, with one or two exceptions only, this is the first day medical aid has been called in.

Among those of your acquaintance now sick are Mr. JOHN JACK, taken yesterday; Dr. B. C. STRATTON, convalescent; Dr. R. H. PARKER, a most useful man, and one that our community can illy afford to lose, is supposed to be dying; Dr. JOS. N. SCHOOLFIELD, chairman of the sanitary committee, was taken this morning about 2 o'clock, while engaged at his writing desk, and is now at the Naval Hospital, though quite sick, he is doing well. Mr. WM. B. COLLINS is much better. CHARLEY FISKE, son of our Mayor, D. D. FISKE, Esq., has been very sick, but is better. Mr. GEO. CHAMBERS, from whom I have not heard to-day, was better last night.

The disease is confined to no locality, but in my opinion extends to every part of Portsmouth. When taken in connection with the mortality, the unfrequency of the disease or bad state of preparation to meet it, the alarm it has created, and the immense numbers who have fled, I question if any community has been more badly scourged and afflicted. The whole surrounding country is overrun—private houses, barns, kitchens, schoolhouses, churches, tents, cabins, (and the Lord only knows what other kinds of shelter,) are all occupied.

I greatly apprehend that when the mortality of those who have fled and those remaining shall be correctly summed up, it will be found far greater among the former than the latter. The emigration has left us a deserted town—entire streets have only one or two families remaining, districts depopulated, hotels and stores closed, business suspended, and society disrupted. Poor Portsmouth! She presents a sad and desolate appearance, and some time must elapse before she can recover from the severe shock that has prostrated her.

Since writing the above some twelve or fifteen cases have occurred, of which, I have just been informed.

THE FEVER AT NORFOLK.

I am sorry to add that our sister city—sister in affliction as well as locality—is suffering with us, and I fear to a greater extent. I had feared all along, that if the disease was not eradicated there before it had time to spread it must prevail to an alarming extent. Such I learned this morning was in fact the case. A gentleman informed me to-day that he was at H——'s store last night, when he was informed that there were sixty cases in the Pest House. The same gentleman told me that they had erected one or two tents by the Pest House, and had still to enlarge, or make other arrangements. They contemplated at first the occupation of the Fair Grounds, but objections being raised, they determined to procure the Race Field building, and have, I understand, succeeded. J. C. H.

STILL LATER.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday night, Aug. 10.—There is but little abatement of the disease which now pervades every part of our town. Dr. PARKER died to-day. He leaves a large family. CONRAD and Dr. STRATTON are better. JOHN JACK is quite comfortable.

There are now about forty cases in the Naval Hospital. We had some eight interments yesterday, and there will be probably a larger number to-day. The number of new cases, however, is not so great.

It pains me to add that our sister town of Norfolk is suffering greatly. It yields to treatment generally, but the mortality is yet very great.

Dr. J. N. Schoolfield is quite ill.

The *Express* in its editorial column, says: "A gentleman from Hampton, who saw a friend from Portsmouth yesterday morning, informs us that there were twenty deaths from fever in Norfolk on Saturday, and seven in Portsmouth. The number of new cases our informant could not ascertain."

We are truly rejoiced to hear that Dr. JOSEPH N. SCHOOLFIELD, heretofore reported as quite ill, is decidedly better, having much improved since last accounts. Apart from the severe loss to his family, the community of Portsmouth can but little afford to spare so useful and deserving a citizen. We trust that we may be soon enabled to announce his entire recovery.

Rev. Mr. HANDY, pastor of the Middle-street Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, who has been quite ill of the fever, we are pleased to hear is now considered out of danger.

It was reported on Friday, on good authority, that two or three cases of yellow fever had been manifested among the refugees at Hampton, which excited such a panic that the steamer *Coffee*, full of passengers, was ordered off and not permitted to land.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Mr. ROBERT WELT, a well-known citizen of Portsmouth, died at Hampton, on Thursday; on Friday Mr. NATHANIEL SORRY, an old citizen of Norfolk, died after a protracted illness.

The Baltimore steamers have again commenced coming up to the quarantine ground at Portsmouth, and there receiving passengers from the ferry-boat.

The *Express*, to show that yellow fever is not contagious, states that among the first victims at Portsmouth was a young married man, and that three of his young friends volunteered to attend on him, in company with his wife. They were with him, day and night, for a week, as was also Rev. THOMAS HUME. The *Express* adds:

During the last stages of the disease, and after that unerring precursor of the grim monster had made its appearance, (the black vomit) the patient was frequently seized with spasms, during which the nauseous discharge would flow spontaneously from the mouth, completely covering those who waited at his bed-side. The Minister of God, to hear the responses to questions propounded, was compelled to place his ear in close proximity to the patient's mouth, his voice having become so feeble that he could not articulate above a whisper. The distressed and heart-stricken wife embraced the diseased body of her husband, kissed again and again his burning cheek, and bathed his swarthy brow with scalding tears.

Relief for the Sufferers.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 14.

The accounts from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., of the distress consequent upon the ravages of the yellow fever are of a gloomy character—so much so as to afford an impressive admonition to us here away to be up and doing in the discharge of a common duty we owe to humanity, in our fortunate exemption from the terrible scourge. At Portsmouth, business, in a great measure, is suspended, hundreds have left the place, and everything is said to appear desolate and forsaken, as if the pall of death had fallen upon all that had once moved and breathed. Many have also left Norfolk to escape the epidemic and others are daily leaving. A large number of families have come to this city, and others have gone to the District of Columbia, Richmond, Petersburg, &c., leaving their business entirely neglected. Their intense anxiety under the distressing circumstances may well be imagined.

But what must be the condition of those who, remaining behind, have been stricken down by the disease, and are now surrounded by but few besides the dead and the dying? Is not their case one that appeals forcibly to our generous sympathies and active benevolence. The citizens of Baltimore—so peculiarly blessed with good health and prospects—will, we are confident, be glad of an opportunity to extend ready "aid and comfort" to their afflicted neighbors; and, therefore, we suggest that some of our prominent citizens should take prompt measures to inaugurate a system of relief, and designate a responsible person or persons to receive such contributions as may be tendered. The citizens of Baltimore have ever been generous on such occasions, and we feel assured they will, in the present emergency, fully sustain their reputation.

The citizens of Norfolk have formed a "Howard Association," similar to the one at New-Orleans, whose labors during the cholera and yellow fever epidemics in the latter place, have resulted in so much benefit to the sick at different periods. They have chosen WM. B. FERGUSON, Esq., (formerly an esteemed citizen of Baltimore,) President, and R. W. BORBEN, Esq., (Cashier of the Bank of Virginia,) Treasurer. The Association will no doubt gladly receive contributions, and distribute them faithfully to the sufferers in both Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A subscription for the relief of the sufferers was started in Norfolk on Friday morning, and in less than two hours $2,300 was raised. The *Herald* thinks the amount will reach $3,000. The supply of provisions is becoming scarce, and it will not be long, says the *Herald*, before some of the afflicted will be suffering from starvation.

In this emergency, we are glad to notice that distant communities are already practically responding in a manner becoming the occasion. At Richmond, both provisions and money are being contributed, different parties being named with whom they are to be left; and at Petersburg last evening a public meeting was to be held for taking immediate steps to assist in affording the necessary relief to the sick and those who are overburdened with their charge. Let Baltimore act with due promptness, likewise.

Quarantine Regulations.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 14.

It was currently reported yesterday that a Committee of citizens had waited upon the Mayor for the purpose of inducing him to adopt certain quarantine regulations in relation to vessels of all kinds coming from those ports where the yellow fever is said to be prevailing. The acting Mayor, however, up to a late hour yesterday evening, had not seen the Committee, and it is not likely that any change of quarantine regulations will grow out of any representations which may be made, as the authorities of the city are in possession of all *facts* emanating from responsible and official sources as to the progress of the disease elsewhere, and the liability to have it here as an epidemic, and have strictly quarantined, during the last ten days, all vessels coming from the infected ports. In this connection it may be stated that the Norfolk boats do not approach that port within thirty miles. The President of the Company, M. N. FALLS, Esq., has chartered a steamer, the *Princess Anne*, for the purpose of acting as a freighter for the boats between the port of Norfolk and Nansemond Bay, where they now stop.

United States Naval Hospital—The Sick.

From the Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 11.

The Hospital has not only the usual number of patients, who from having paid Hospital money under the provisions of the acts of Congress upon which it is founded, are entitled to its use; but the sick from Gosport and Portsmouth, who are sent there by the Sanitary Committee of Portsmouth, by the permission of the Secretary of the Navy. These patients are put into well-ventilated rooms, on clean beds and mattresses, and have the skill and unremitting attention of Dr. MINOR, the Surgeon at the Hospital, and his assistants, Passed Assistant Surgeon HARRISON and Assistant Surgeon STEELE, of the Navy. Three of the Sisters of Charity from St. Joseph's, Md., and from this city, are also in attendance on the sick, rendering their valuable aid in the cause of humanity. We are glad to learn that Dr. JOHN N. SCHOOLFIELD, Chairman of the Portsmouth Sanitary Committee, who has been under treatment at the Hospital, is getting better.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—The steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. RUSSELL, arrived here on Saturday morning from Nansemond Bay, about thirty miles from Norfolk, with *about 150 passengers, some of whom were from the far South*, while a goodly number were from Norfolk and Portsmouth—fleeing thence on account of the prevalence of that human scourge, the yellow fever. Dr. Maund, on the part of the Baltimore Board of Health, was on board, and permitted the residents to take passage for Baltimore, upon their exhibiting a certificate from the health physicians of these ports, certifying that the holder did not live in or near the infected places, and was also in the enjoyment of good health.

Dr. MAUND states that he received intelligence from a surgeon of the United States Navy to the effect that two cases of yellow fever had occurred on Thursday on board the big ship *Pennsylvania*, and that both patients had been removed to a vessel at anchor below Craney Island, where it was the intention of the commanding officer to send all others, should any more occur. Dr. MAUND did not receive any additional intelligence from Portsmouth, except that the fever was still making progress. The steamer *Georgia*, Capt PEARSON, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing over 200 passengers, a large number of whom were permitted *to come up in the steamer by Dr. JOHN POWELL*, one of the acting officers of our Board of Health, subject to the restrictions already named. Most of these passengers are business men of the *two cities, who did not feel safe in remaining* there any longer. Reliable intelligence received by the *Georgia*, states that 11 deaths and 17 new cases had occurred in Norfolk for the 24 hours preceding Saturday noon.

Some of the passengers of the *Georgia* left their homes four or five days ago in the hopes of finding good temporary quarters, but were forced to proceed to this city. They are now quartered at the principal hotels. As for the Baltimore Board of Health, they held a special meeting on Friday afternoon and again on Saturday morning, but in the language of one of the members, "did not transact any business of importance." Dr. KEMP, the City Physician, states officially that the plan which has been adopted appointing a competent physician to remain on each boat works admirably. Thus far Baltimore has escaped a visitation of the scourge in the form of an epidemic, and the only mortality in the city worth speaking of is the unusual prevalence of cholera infantum, which is confined to little children under five years of age.—*Baltimore Sun.*

DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER.—We know of no man whose afflictions have been more severe, and who *has greater cause to bewail the devastating effects of* this besom of destruction than Mr. MILES B. GODWIN, one of the compositors in the *Dispatch* office. Two weeks since the father, mother, aunt, sister, brother, brother in-law, nephew and cousin of Mr. GODWIN, were all living in Gosport, doing well and enjoying good health. When the news reached this city that the yellow fever had made its appearance in that town, he consoled himself with the hope that the report was founded on an isolated case, carried there by some vessel, and knowing that his friends were temperate, prudent people, felt but little uneasiness for their safety. His feelings may be better imagined than described, when, a few days after, the telegraph brought the heart-rending news that his brother, FREDERICK A. GODWIN, in the bloom of youth, and with worldly prospects the most flattering, had been seized by the scourge and hastened from time to eternity. Mr. GODWIN impatiently awaited the dispatch on the following day, on the arrival of which he learned that his brother-in-law, Mr. P. E. GLENN, had also fallen a prey to the fever.

On the next day he learned that his sister, Mrs. ELIZABETH R. GLENN, and her infant child, had been stricken down by the same unrelenting enemy. The fourth victim was his cousin, Mrs. AMELIA JONES. Then fell his aunt, Mrs. MARY B. DREWRY, who, in turn, was speedily followed by her son, ARTHUR DREWRY, a lad about six years old. All, all were now gone save his mother and father, and a faint hope began to dawn on the mind's horizon that Death had satiated his appetite, and would spare them; but that hope was only momentary, for the next news that came informed Mr. GODWIN that his father, Mr. A. H. GODWIN had fallen a prey to the disease. Heart-rending as was the agony created by this last message, ere he received it, another and a more agonizing one told him that his mother, Mrs. ELIZA S. K. F. R. GODWIN, was no more.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Cholera.

From the Elkton (Md.) Whig.

We mentioned in our last issue the fearful ravages made by the cholera at Perryville in the *family of JOSEPH RAISIN, stating that he was* then down with the disease. He has since died. *The family consisted of husband, wife and six* children. In a week's time all of them died *except a small lad, who has recovered.*

Three of the children were unwisely sent to the Alms House, where two of them died, and what is most unfortunate, they have infected the premises there, two of the inmates having since died of a similar disease—one on Wednesday and one yesterday. CHARLES BADGER, who died yesterday, against the positive orders of the Overseer, gorged himself with green corn and cucumber, and in a few hours was a corpse.

In Perryville a colored man died on Wednesday in the house adjoining where RAISIN lived.

Dr. TREADWELL, of Havre-de-Grace, who was called to see the RAISIN family, says there is no doubt about the disease being the Asiatic cholera. He was among it in New-York in 1832, and in other places since that time, and these cases are precisely similar in all their leading features.

Local causes undoubtedly produced it among the RAISINS. They had been living on unwholesome food; from the time cherries began to ripen, the children, who were poorly attended to, had been eating profusely of all kinds of fruit, ripe or unripe, as they could get it. The spring which furnished the family with water was close down to the river, where the tide flowed into it from an unwholesome cove. There had been a shad-fishery there all the fore part of the season, and large quantities of shad had been opened in the neighborhood of the spring, their blood and entrails being thrown down to pollute the ground and corrupt the water. The whole family had been for weeks afflicted with the diarrhoea, and the day before the first of them died, their dinner consisted of green cabbage, half rotten bacon and dumplings made of green apples, all boiled together in the same pot, of which they ate largely. With this history of their habits—which in other respects were those attendant on extreme poverty—the reader will not be surprised that but one of the family remains alive.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—Dr. BILLS died at St. Louis on Wednesday last, after a brief illness of cholera. Rev. JOS. L. DARROW fell a victim to the same disease at Collinsville, Ill., after an illness of seven hours.

The St. Louis *News* says: "We learn from Sullivan, Ill., that the town is deserted, there being but one family in the place which has not got the cholera, and that there will not be persons enough (unless the doctors do it) to bury the dead, as there are a number expected to die. About all who are able to leave, having become alarmed at the ravages committed by this scourge in their midst, have fled from the town. Some are in the country adjacent thereto, some are in Decatur, and others scattered elsewhere among their friends. The town has hitherto been considered very healthy, but from some cause or other the cholera is making a fearful sweep there now.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Kentucky Election.

The reports from Kentucky indicate that the majority of CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, for Governor, will be from 4,000 to 8,000 votes. His colleagues on the Know-Nothing State ticket are, of course, also elected. They are as follows:

CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor.
JAMES G. HARDY, Lieutenant-Governor.
R. C. WINTERSMITH, Treasurer.
JAMES HARLAN, Attorney-General.
THOMAS S. PAGE, Auditor.
ANDREW MCKINLEY, Land Register.
J. D. MATHEWS, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The reports from the Congressional Districts render it probable that the following gentlemen have been elected to Congress:

1. Henry C. Burnett, Dem.,	6. J. M. Elliott, Dem.;
2. John P. Campbell, K. N.,	7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N.,	8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. A. G. Talbott, Dem.,	9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. J. H. Jewett, Dem.,	10. S. F. Swope, K. N.

Alabama Election.

Governor WINSTON (Dem.) is reëlected by a large majority. The Legislature is also largely Democratic. According to the latest reports the following gentlemen have been elected to Congress:

1. PERCY WALKER, K. N.	5. WM. R. SMITH, K. N.
2. ELI SHORTER, Dem.	6. W. R. W. COBB, Dem.
3. JAS. F. DOWDELL, Dem.	7. S. W. HARRIS, Dem.
4. SYDENHAM MOORE, Dem.	

North Carolina Election.

The Raleigh (North Carolina) *Standard* of last Saturday morning's issue, gives the result of *the election in that State as follows:*

The members elect to Congress from this State are as follows: First District—R. T. PAINE, K. N.; Second District—THOMAS RUFFIN, Dem.; Third District—WARREN WINSLOW, Dem.; Fourth District—L. O'B. BRANCH, Dem.; Fifth District—E. G. READE, K. N.; Sixth District—R. C. PURYEAR, K. N.; Seventh District—BURTON CRAIGE, Dem.; Eighth District—THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, Dem., majority about 1,500.

Fight in a Church.

Gallipolis (Ohio) *Journal* of last week has the following local religious intelligence: The Presbyterian Church in this place has been in possession of the Old School body for some weeks past, and the New School, thinking they had occupied the building a sufficient length of time, on Saturday evening last made an attempt to retake it from that body. They succeeded in breaking a panel out of the back door, but the hole was not sufficiently large to admit a man's body. It appears that the Old School members *were absent* at the time, but while Mr. JOHN SMITHERS was endeavoring to effect an entrance Mr. HENRY MILLER, an outside member, remonstrated against the proceedings, and finally struck Mr. S. a severe blow on the head with his cane. Finding an entrance more difficult than they had imagined, they quietly dispersed. For the past ten days or two weeks the Church has been in charge of Capt. J. S. MYERS. On Sunday morning Rev. WARREN TAYLOR, the New School minister, took occasion to walk in while the door of the Church was temporarily thrown open, and ascend the pulpit. MYERS peremptorily ordered him to leave the house, but no attention was paid to him, when he repaired to the pulpit and ejected Mr. T. by force. Mr. T. offered no resistance further than to hold on to a knob that was attached to an ornament to the pulpit, and, breaking his hold of it, he lost his balance and fell over the railing to the floor, striking on his back. We do not know that he sustained any serious injury. The church has not been used for public worship since the Old School body has had possession of it. Since the difficulty, it is their determination to keep it closed until a legal decision may be had as to right of property.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire.

A table-cloth factory at No. 17 Eighteenth-street, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $500, about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

New-York Census Returns.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	880	1,786	9,060
2	320	665	3,835
3	498	570	2,979
Blackwell's Island	—	—	2,970
Totals	1,698	3,021	18,844

Disorderly House.

A descent was made at a late hour last night, by the police of the Fourth Ward, upon the house No. 231 William street, being the same place in which JOHN LOVEJOY met with his death wound. The result of the foray was the arrest of JOHN VOCHE, the proprietor of the dance house. This house is notorious as a resort for the vilest prostitutes, and on two other occasions the proprietor has been taken before the Mayor and put under obligations to vacate.

False Imprisonment.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Birdsall.

Sarah Merkle, by her next friend, vs. Ernest Stark.—This action was brought to recover damages for false imprisonment in causing the youthful plaintiff to be arrested on a charge of stealing watches. It appeared that Sarah was taken to the Station-house on Forty-eighth-street, and confined there. The next day she was taken before Justice PEARCY and discharged, the watches having been restored to the defendant. Under these circumstances the defendant was nonsuited, with an allowance of $10 and the costs.

A Fourth of July Spree.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Birdsall.

White & Butts vs. Jenkins.—This was an action to recover $275 as damages for the loss of a horse which was alleged to have died from the effects of over exertion in going from New-York to Coney Island on the glorious anniversary of the Fourth of July, &c. On the part of the plaintiffs it was in evidence that the defendant came to their stables and hired three horses *and wagons for himself and friends to visit Coney Island* and return by the way of Brooklyn. When the party reached the Ferry-boat *en route* to the City, the horse in question was put on board, but died before the boat could reach Wall-street. The defence set up *that the horse which was the subject of this suit had* not been hired by the defendant, and that even on the supposition that the animal's death was attributed to over exertion, the plaintiff could not recover, as the defendant was not in the vehicle to which the horse was harnessed. The case was tried and submitted on Monday, and yesterday his Honor gave a decision in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

[Advertisement.]

DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEDEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 560 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 99 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 62 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHENS PAUL & Co., No. 140 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

FULL LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ON CANVAS.—The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect our full life size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by any imitators. Photographs of every description made from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 349 Broadway, and No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole sewing-machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion to the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

[Communicated.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"O'Neal, the Great," with Mr. J. R. SCOTT as *Donagh More*, will be repeated at this house again to-night, and judging from the rush to see it on Monday and Tuesday, we should say it would run many more nights to come. Go early to-night. Mons. SCHMIDT and M'lle THERESE also appear in a comic ballet, and a farce will conclude.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—HASKIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The finest family medicines in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from diseases of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fail to cure these diseases. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY's Ambrotypes are a new and beautiful novelty in the world of art. They are taken upon glass, and are more durable, beautiful and delicate than the finest daguerreotypes. Taken instantaneously, and adapted to the production of large groups. Made only at BRADY's, 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON's saloon.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Fire Department.

At the last Meeting of the Fire Department Fund Association of Jersey City, WM. B. DUNNING was chosen Vice President of the Association.

Arrangements are being made for a parade of the Fire Department at some time during the month of October next.

An Outrage in Hoboken.

Towards evening yesterday three young men attacked a young man who had a young woman with *him, in the Elysian Fields, and beat him,* and committed an outrage upon the young woman. They were arrested, and taken before Justice BERNARD for examination. They assert that they had previously witnessed improprieties on the part of the young man and woman.

Fire Alarm Bell and Fire Alarm.

A new fire bell, weighing 500 pounds, which has been procured for the city of Hoboken, was tried yesterday. It was heard in Jersey City, and aroused the Fire Department, which repaired in haste to Hoboken to assist in extinguishing the supposed conflagration.

Jersey City Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening at the City Clerk's office—Alderman LYON in the Chair.

After the dispatch of the usual preliminary business, the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, to whom had been submitted the subject of a City Hall and Market, reported in favor of purchasing one of two plots of ground—viz: three lots on the south side of Newark-avenue, known as lots Nos. 71 and 73, each 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, and a lot connected therewith, fronting on Henderson-street, 20 feet by 80 in depth. This property belongs to John H. Beane, and can be purchased for $8,000, on five years' time.

The other site belongs to D. S. GREGORY, and consists of four lots, each lot twenty feet front by ninety feet in depth, at the southeast corner of Gregory and Henderson streets. This property can be purchased for $7,250 on five years' time. The report was received, and, with resolutions accompanying authorizing this purchase, was laid upon the table.

A resolution was adopted requiring that all bills of $5 and upwards for the salaries of city officers, policemen, watchmen and lamp-lighters, shall be certified upon oath by the parties presenting them, was presented and laid on the table. After some further business the Board adjourned.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Rumor seldom diminishes a tale. That got up by the partisans of the Irish military balls and excursions, from Jersey City, and which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday, is not only exaggerated, but in detail it is altogether incorrect. Rev. Mr. KELLY affirms that it is not true that he denounced "the military company," either "on last Sunday" or any other day or place, and that the statement of his entertaining animosity to the company and causing the Captain's pew to be painted, is malicious and false. The chief is an illiterate person, employed as cartman at a soap-factory, and is as liable to misunderstand the difference between argument and denunciation as any one else.

Yours, &c.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Mr. Hiscox, Capt. GEORGE SLOAN to Miss MARY ADAMS, daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth Austin, both of this City.

California and Utica papers please copy.

At Oneida, Madison County, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Aug. 11, by Rev. F. Frelinghuysen Judd, LYMAN DENISON, of this City, to MARY CAROLINE, daughter of N. B. Wilber, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, Mrs. MARIA LOUISE GRAHAM, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, Mrs. ISABELLA WOOD, widow of the late Abm. Wood, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. Kennedy, No. 12 Cannon-st.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, Mrs. ANNA M., relict of the late John V. B. Varick, Esq., in her 60th year.

The friends of the family are invited, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, C. Van Santvoord, Esq., No. 68 West 11th st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

In this City, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the liver, PASCHAL DONALDSON, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Benjamin French, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to Greenwood, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. from his late residence, No. 117 1st-st., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, JOHN ROLFE, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, John P., Alfred, Daniel and Edward, and those of his son-in-law, George H. Cooper, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 144 Hicks st., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 11, AGNES A. NEWKIRK, aged 1 year. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from Franklin av.

At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, SARAH ELLA, daughter of John J. and Sarah C. Van Norden, aged 10 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 14.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '67	118	25 Erie Railroad	s 52½
4,500 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	370 do	b60 53
5,000 do	[illegible]	400 do	s3 52½
10,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 California 7s '70	87	100 do	b30 52½
2,000 Erie 2d M Bds	100	100 do	b60 53
2,000 Erie Bonds '75	b60 91½	20 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
25,000 Hud. R. 3d M. B. s3	77½	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 do	77	300 Reading Railroad	b60 98
5,000 Ill. Cen R R Bs	b30 88½	100 do	b10 97½
2,000 do	c 88	100 do	[illegible]
5,000 do	s60 88	400 do	b60 97½
10,000 do	b10 88½	100 do	[illegible]
20,000 do	b3 88½	900 do	b10 97½
20,000 do	[illegible]	800 do	s10 97½
50,000 do	[illegible]	513 do	[illegible]
11,000 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
6,000 do	[illegible]	400 do	[illegible]
10,000 N. Y. Cen 6's	b3 91	100 do	b60 97½
10 Bank of Commerce	110	200 do	s3 97½
25 Commonwealth Bank	100	300 do	s10 97½
120 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	122	400 do	b60 97½
50 Nicar'a Trans. Co	[illegible]	450 Hudson R. R.	b10 41
50 do	b60 19	114 do	s3 41
50 do	[illegible]	436 Mich. Cen. R. R.	101
50 do	b10 19	5 do	101
100 do	b10 19	50 do	101
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	b60 101
350 do	s3 19	100 do	b60 101
100 Canton Co	27	100 do	b60 101
100 Pennsylvania Coal Co	100	100 do	b60 101
410 do	107	100 Panama Railroad	[illegible]
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co	s60 28	200 Ill. Central R. R.	s60 97
100 do	b60 28	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	b60 28	100 do	s3 97
100 do	b10 28	100 do	s3 97
300 do	28	150 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	82
10 Hampshire Coal Co	[illegible]	100 do	82
15 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	300 do	b60 82
10 Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	s60 82
50 Gal. & Chic R. R.	b3 111½	100 do	b10 82½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 103½	100 N. Y. Cen. RR	opg 103
50 do	opg 103	200 do	[illegible]
150 do	103	300 do	b60 aft. opg 103
200 do	b60 103½	100 do	s60 103

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Pan. Bds. (2d is.)	109½	200 Erie Railroad	s3 52½
15,000 California 7s '70	87	200 do	s10 52
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	87½	200 Reading Railroad	97½
5,000 do	87½	20 do	97½
20,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M. B.	77½	100 Panama Railroad	109
100 Cumber. Coal Co	c 28	25 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	111
100 do	b60 28	50 do	b30 111
50 Canton Company	c 28	25 Mich. Cen. R. R.	101
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg 103	50 Chic. & R'k Isl. R. R.	91
200 do	b3 aft opg 103	10 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	[illegible]
65 do	opg 103	100 do	b60 103

TUESDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

Our Stock market to-day displayed less activity and less firmness. The speculative feeling was not so distinct, and there was a tamer inquiry for securities from parties desirous to make permanent investments. In Federal and State Stocks there was a very limited business transacted at a little weaker prices. The Board sales of Railroad Bonds amounted to $213,000, including $139,000 Illinois Central Bonds, which opened at 88½ b30, but closed at 87½; $56,000 Hudson Third Mortgage changed hands at steady rates. New-York Central Sixes realized only 91½; *Erie Bonds of 1875*, 91½ b60; *Erie Second Mortgage*, 100; and Panama Bonds, second issue, 109½. Railway Shares were moderately active at the early meeting of the Board, but dull and heavy during the afternoon session. The regular sales of the day reached over 12,000 Shares, including 4,913 Reading, 2,205 New-York Central, 1,425 Erie, 1,080 Michigan Central, and 850 Illinois Central,—all of which closed rather cheaper than yesterday. The trouble about New-York Central transfers, on the opening, will, we have reason to believe, be avoided, and the new plan of transfers will not probably go into operation before the 1st of September. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad fell off ½ ℔ cent., and Hudson River ½. Harlem ruled quiet and languid. Galena and Chicago opened at 111½, b3, but subsequently receded to 110¾—the latest quotation being 111, b30. Cleveland and Toledo were in moderate demand early in the day, but at rather easier prices. The market closed without spirit.

Money is quite freely offered at previous rates, with no visible improvement in the demand from borrowers of good standing. About $500,000 in Specie were sent forward this afternoon to Boston, for shipment in the *Asia*, sailing thence to-morrow for Liverpool. Foreign Exchanges were rather inactive, but Sterling Bills closed with increased firmness, at 109¾@110, and Bills on Paris at f.5 12½. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $141,245, and the payments $142,474—leaving a regular balance, this afternoon, of $3,650,469. The payments for Assay-Office reached $244,693, and on Disbursing Checks $20,947. The amount of exchanges through the Clearing-House to-day was $15,534,913.

The new City Chamberlain, Mr. ROBERT KELLY,—having accepted the nomination and given the requisite security ($20,000) for the faithful performance of his duty,—was sworn into office by the Mayor this morning. This movement,—as we previously remarked,—guarantees a continuance of the City Deposits in the Mechanics' Bank. In this connection, we may as well mention that the letter of resignation of the office of City Chamberlain, addressed to the Mayor by Mr. F. W. EDMONDS,—its late occupant,—and the Mayor's answer thereto, the latter dated to-day, have been published. Mr. EDMONDS assures the Mayor his accounts correspond exactly with the accounts in the City Comptroller's department, and refers His Honor to the Municipal Treasurer, for a confirmation of their correctness. The Mayor replies that he finds Mr. EDMONDS' "accounts have been properly kept," and "every dollar entrusted to" his "custody has *been faithfully accounted for.*" The Mayor also compliments Mr. EDMONDS for his ability, and assures him, he has unimpaired confidence in his integrity. All this may be right,—but it only tends to render a mystery still more mysterious. As matters now stand, it is likely this mystery will never be thoroughly cleared up.

The Directors of the New-York and New Haven Railroad have called a meeting of the Stockholders, to be held at New-Haven, on the 4th of September, to pass resolutions on the subject of the new laws which have passed the Connecticut Legislature, giving the Company authority either *to issue bonds, or compromise in* any way with the holders of over-issued stock. The laws in question require the legal acceptance of them by the Stockholders, before the Directors can act on them.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of July, 1855, were....$375,206 07
Earnings for July, 1854....407,269 92
Decrease....$32,063 85

Of the earnings for July, 1854, $18,072 were for dividend on Stock of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Co., and $6,659 were for transportation of materials used in construction. No such items are included in the earnings of July this year. The actual decrease on the business of the month is $7,330 47.

The earnings of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad were, for the first week in August, 1855....$21,369 42
First week in August, 1854....13,766 97
Increase....$7,602 45

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has this day declared a half year's dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

The books of subscription to the capital stock of the Great Western Insurance Company will be opened to-morrow (Wednesday) at the Bank of the Republic, and at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The capital, we are informed, is to be one million of dollars, and agreements to take stock for half the amount have been already subscribed, previous to any formal opening of the books.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER will sell by auction to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, the steamship *St. Louis*, on account of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and a sixteen twentieth share of the steamboat *Francis Skiddy*, besides some Stock and Bond Securities.

Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER's regular weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will also take place to-morrow, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

City Trade of the Canals.

STATEMENT *showing the quantity of the several articles first cleared on the Canals at, and the quantity left at New York during the 2d week in August, 1855.*

Articles.	On Erie Canal.	Articles.	On Erie Canal.
Sugar, lbs	1,850,886	Iron, lbs	502,200
Molasses, lbs	358,238	Railroad Iron	2,079,800
Coffee, lbs	292,797	All other mdse	3,047,250
Nails, lbs	49,100		
Total			8,179,440

Articles.	Left from Erie Canal.		Left from Erie Canal.
Flour, bbls	10,280	Bacon, lbs	22,400
Corn, bush		Butter, lbs	9,500
Oats, bush	210,000	Lard, lbs	60,600
Bran & ShipStuff, lbs	120,000	Cheese, lbs	
Ashes, bbls	187	Wool, lbs	266,400
Beef, bbls	4	Domes. Spirits, gals	31,100
Pork, bbls	448		

Left fr'm Cha'plain Canal—Bran & ShipStuff, lbs. 120,000
Tolls received....$8,003 55

RICHARD H. WOODS, Collector.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,710,000	Due to other Banks	5,231,437
Loans and Disc'ts	53,493,482	Deposits	14,758,471
Specie in Bank	3,989,873	Circulation	7,319,381
Due fr'm other B'ks	7,439,490		

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 14—12½ P. M.

FLOUR unchanged in price, but in good demand. The receipts this morning amounted to about 1,400 bbls. Sales 600 bbls. at $8 50@$8 75 for good to very choice new Ohio, and $9@$9 25 for extra old Illinois. WHEAT—No sales—stock light. CORN—A shade lower. Sales 25,000 bushels at 75c. OATS nominal; held at 47c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn, 9c. to Albany. LAKE IMPORTS for the last 24 hours—Flour 500 bbls.; Wheat 626 bush.; Corn 20,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 14—6½ P. M.

FLOUR—Demand good; market firm. Sales 1,700 bbls at $8 50@$8 75 for good to choice New Ohio; $8 44 for Extra State; and $9@$9 25 for Extra Old Ohio and Illinois. WHEAT—Nothing doing. CORN—Demand good and lower. Sales 35,000 bushels at 75c.; one boat load at 74½c. OATS—Dull. CANAL FREIGHTS—Easier. Corn 9c. to Albany, and 11½c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—To-day up to noon. Flour, 1,350 bbls.; Wheat, 1,520 bushels; Corn, 21,317 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Same time. Flour, 25 bbls.; Wheat, 1,100 bushels; Corn, 33,900 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 13.

OUR COTTON market is firm, and prices without change. Fair SUGAR 7c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 13.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day 800 bales. CORN lower—White, 65c. Prime barrel LARD, 10c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday, First Board*—$1,000 City 6s, [illegible]; $2,500 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, [illegible]; $5,000 Union Canal 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87½; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Steuben) 79½; [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, [illegible]; 300 do. 16½; 9 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 15 do. 44½; 15 Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; 1,000 New-Creek Coal Co. [illegible]; 5 Lehigh Scrip, [illegible]; 14 Reading Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Bank of Pennsylvania, [illegible]; 2 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 76.

Between Boards—$1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Steuben) 79½; 50 Morris Canal, 16½.

Second Board—$3,000 Union Canal 6s, [illegible]; $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, [illegible]; $2,100 Pennsyl. 5s, [illegible]; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Steuben) 79½; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad 44½; 1,000 New-Creek Coal Co. [illegible]; [illegible] Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; 40 Schuylkill Nav. [illegible]; Morris Canal, 16½; 185 Union Canal, [illegible]; [illegible] Long Island R. R. 17½; 150 do. 17½; 10 North Pennsyl. R. R. [illegible]; 9 Lehigh Scrip, 77; 20 Washington City Gas, [illegible]; 10 Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; 4 Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]; 4 Commercial Bank, [illegible].

After Board—50 Reading Railroad, 48½; 107 Washington Gas, [illegible]; 200 Green Ridge Coal Co. 4½; 10 Union Canal [illegible]; 6 Mer. and Man. Bank, Pitts., 50.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117@119; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 87@88; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 16@16½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 17@17½; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible].

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Crescent City, from Havana and New-Orleans—F. Bosch, Mrs. H. Johnson and child, Miss C. A. Richmond, Mrs. Barnum, S. W. Southmayd, Thos. Hughes and child, Capt. Dyer, lady and daughter, Mrs. M. F. Pillman and four children, G. C. Hancock, H. Thornhill, Peter Marcy, E. Steel, Thos. McIntyre, J. M. Lacoste, [illegible] Spittall, T. G. Robinson, C. C. Wayland, E. H. Leitch, E. Y. Holmes, F. Lincoln, Mrs. Brooks and infant, E. Dietz, Mrs. Geiffin and child, J. Cathala, V. Monnet, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Shultz, F. Adone, Wm. Smith and lady, Mrs. M. Hale, V. Riedad, Wm. G. Brown, E. Schlag and lady, Miss Raby and child, P. Duerna, J. Manninge, Mrs. A. Lecomte, [illegible] Cotta, P. Fisher, W. Dunahan, Mrs. Campbell and two children, G. Adamson, C. Cologne, Mrs. Purley, M. de la Rosa, Morales, Miss L. Cruger, F. Gils, J. Perrot, F. Uclon, E. Rodriguez, E. de Arango, F. Noy and three sons, [illegible] F. P. Zuniga, J. Luzer, [illegible] Knight and lady, Miss Knight, L. Mole, J. da Don [illegible] and two children, W. McK[illegible], M. Bosa, Mr. A. Vassa and child, O. L. Vidal, J. McNab, P. Moya, [illegible] Estrada, V. Toucea, F. W. Webster, [illegible] Miss C. Echevarria, H. C. Hall, J. [illegible] and 148 in the steerage. [illegible]

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—[illegible]

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets.... 7 00 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 42 | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, AUG. 14.

Cleared.

Ship Jer. Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, Thompson [illegible]. Barks Helen Mar, Low, Cork, J. Wallace & Co.; [illegible], Bailey, New-London, J. B. Gager & Co.

Brigs Howard, Rose, Philadelphia, White & Duncan; Maria, Newman, Porto Cabello, Russell & Vining; Souvenir, Chase, St. Johns, Chase & Small.

Schrs. Franklin, Bell, Lisbon, Grant, Wallace & Co.; Active, (Portu.,) Magather, Oporto, De Gouvea Leal; American Belle, Brown, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Helena, Shaler, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible] Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Sloops Maria Louisa, Borden, Bristol, master; [illegible]

Propeller Potomac, Post, Baltimore, Cromwell's line. Steamer Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Crescent City, McGowan, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. [illegible] at 5½ P. M., and left 9th, at 9 o'clock A. M. [illegible] passed clipper-looking brig, white signal, with [illegible] 11th, at 7 A. M., lat. [illegible], lon. 79, passed a ship showing *white signal, with red ball in centre, (supposed to be the Andover)* 12th, at 9 A. M., off the Delaware, passed a bark-brig, with red streaks, blue signal, with white letter M.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. On Sunday, at 5.30 P. M., Cape Hatteras light bearing N. by E., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, bound for Charleston.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Bark Fanny, ——, Mystic, in ballast to [illegible]

Bark Arthur White, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) [illegible] 29 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to J. H. Brower.

Bark Mary Morris, McLeary, Greenock June 30, with mdse. and 172 passengers to Dunham & Dimon. July 16, lat. 46 00, lon. 45 15, at 2 P. M., with thick weather, encountered an iceberg, which carried away bowsprit, foretopmast, topgallantmast, cutwater, stove larboard bow, split planksheer, &c. July 23 experienced a heavy gale from N. W., lost foresail, split fore and maintopsails, &c.; same day, saw a large ship, [illegible] with loss of fore and maintopgallantmasts.

Brig Elizabeth Watts, (of Thomaston,) Carney, Ponce, P. R., July 24, with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell. The Br. brig Fanny [illegible] for Liverpool, sld. same day.

Schr. Debonnaire, (Br.,) Norton, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Silas Wright, Murphy, Bangor, lumber to master.

Schr. Mirror, Allen, Rockland.

Schr. Benjamin, Hunt, Eastport, with lumber to master.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Boston, mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Hix, Calais with lumber to master.

Schr. Neptune, Ingalls, Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. Banner, Dix, Rockport.

Schr. D. W. Dixon, Dane, Harwich.

Schr. Lexington, Bailey, Harwich.

Schr. J. Fober, Decker, Gloucester.

Schr. G. Gillum, Cooper, Portland.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S. E.

Propeller Westernport, (Cromwell's line,) Hall, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. Riley.

The U. S. frigate Potomac, of the Home Squadron, was towed from Quarantine to sea this morning.

Sailed.

Bark Clara Windsor, Port-au-Prince; brig Hope, [illegible] St. Thomas.

By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13—Arr., ship Liberty, fm. New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

Change of Light at Ashtabula, Lake Erie, Ohio.—The present fixed light at Ashtabula, on Lake Erie, Ohio, will be discontinued on or about the 1st of August next; and thereafter a fixed light, varied by flashes, will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise, as usual.

The interval of time between the flashes will be two and a half (2½) minutes.

By order of the Light-House Board,

J. C. WOODRUFF,

Capt. Top. Engineers, L. H. Inspector.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19, 1855.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 10, off Cape Florida, brig Susan, of Dundee, from Santa Cruz, Cuba, bound to Europe.

July 28, lat. 42 10, lon. 45 10, schr. Alice Rogers, of and for Halifax, for Malaga.

Aug. 8, lat. 40 48, lon. 68 15, schr. Mountain Maid, of Provincetown, on a whaling cruise, [illegible]

July 30, lat. 49, lon. 67 25, ship United States, of Boston, fm Savannah for Falmouth, Eng.

July 31, lat. 25 10, lon. 69 20, schr. Wm. R. Burnham, 11 ds. hence, for Port au Platt.

Aug. 2, lat. 43 18, lon. 57, bark Turk, of Boston, 12 ds. from Portland, for Gibraltar.

July 29, on the Banks, lat. 45 44, by bark Mary Morris, schrs. Cohannet, of Provincetown, with 17,000 fish; Estelle, of do., 14,600; Delphi, of do., 20,000; Orio, of do. 14,000; Elizabeth Ann, of do., 16,000; Susan Hall, of do., 11,000; Waldemar, of do., 3,000; had lost anchors and cables on the 23d of July; Cora, of Plymouth, 15,000 fish.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., bark Wm. Chase, for Washington, D. C., ldg. Brigs Atlantic, for New-Haven, and do., ldg.; Chebucto, (Br.,) for Baltimore in 2 ds.

STEAM GAUGES.—CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase and use of Steam Gauges made by A. Schmidt & Co., No. 25 Broadway, of New-York; said Gauges being an infringement of Bourdon's Patent, owned by the undersigned. Any person who either makes, vends, or uses such Gauges, from and after this date, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

American Steam Gauge Co.

H. K. MOORE, Superintendent.

Successors to E. H. ASHCROFT.

BOSTON, No. 4 Charlestown-st., July 12, 1855.